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Cover: The garden around this 1927 Kensington home includes artful espalier like the bougainvillea that frames the front window. The garden is one of six on the Floral Association's Historic Garden Tour on May 22. Photo by Mary James

We welcome articles, photographs, drawings and ideas. Deadlines are the 10th of January, March, May, July, September and November. We do not pay for articles or artwork. We cannot guarantee the safe return of materials. California Garden reserves the right to edit any and all submitted material. We ask that submissions be email attachments in Microsoft Word documents, or sent to us on a CD. All opinions expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the editors of California Garden. No endorsement of named products is intended, nor is criticism implied of similar products that are not mentioned.

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California GARDEN

THE MAGAZINE FOR HANDS-ON GARDENERS AND FLORAL DESIGNERS
May/June 2010, Volume 101, Number 3

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In an article by Pat Welsh in our January-February 2010 issue, Ms. Welsh identified a formula for plant food she provided as ADA PERRY'S MAGIC FORMULA. ADA PERRY'S MAGIC FORMULA. ADA PERRY'S MAGIC FORMULA plant food is available and can only be obtained from Walter Andersen Nursery and its authorized distributors.

Chocolate Festival

Saturday May 8

Spend the Saturday before
Mother's Day at
San Diego Botanic Garden's
famous Chocolate Festival.



Demonstrations about Chocolate

Children's Activities

A variety of Mother's Day gifts

"Tasting" tickets starting at \$1 will be sold on site the day of the event.

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President's Letter

Garden tour season has never been so busy. Among the array of San Diego County tours, the Historic Garden Tour of the San Diego Floral Association stands out. After all, we have been organizing garden tours of one kind and another for more than a century. We like gardens with a past—landscapes that connect us with our horticultural heritage and introduce us to San Diego's celebrated garden artisans.

This year's SDFA tour in Kensington brings visitors face-to-face with the virtually undisturbed work of Richard Requa (1881-1941) and Milton Sessions (1900-1995). Requa studied architecture with Irving Gill and in his mature work created buildings influenced by Colonial Mexico and the American Southwest. In their travels together, Requa and Sessions found additional inspiration in the arches, decorative tile and landscaping left in Southern Spain by the Moors. This team created romantic homes with memorable gardens.

Likewise, Sinjen is a magical name in San Diego landscapes. Known for naturalistic, but densely planted gardens in which tall trees oversee a rich understory, the Germanborn Sinjen designed local gardens from the 1940s until his death in 2002. We have seen his gardens on past tours and this year visit a garden upon which he consulted. The owner created this one-of-a-kind garden, achieving the characteristic layering and texture of a Sinjen design in a small back yard.

Member support of the garden walk is vital, because this fund-raising event allows SDFA to carry out its service and educational missions. Proceeds help fund scholarships for horticulture students, the publication of *California Garden* magazine, and events such as the children's butterfly celebration at Science Family Day in Balboa Park this spring.

Our walk also celebrates the Kensington neighborhood's centennial year. Bring your friends on May 22 for a very special visit to the beautiful streets of Kensington and a chance to view a selection of unique and historic gardens.

EMAIL:

Nancy Carol Carter

Nancy Carol Carter

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SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

SAY 'I DO' TO CLASSES ON BRIDAL BOUQUETS, CONTEMPORARY DESIGNS

MAY 13

BRIDAL BOUQUETS

Instructor: Lucy Kramer

This workshop will demonstrate how to make hand-tied, classic round, and cascade style bouquets for weddings. Instructor Lucy Kramer has been a garden club floral arranger for 30 years. This class is suitable for beginners.

Bring flower clippers or knife; all other materials provided.

Cost: \$18 members; \$20 non-members

MAY 27

CONTEMPORARY FLORAL DESIGN USING CREATIVE CONTAINERS

Instructor: David Root

In this hands-on workshop, you will learn techniques and artistic ideas for creating unique container and floral arrangements. Instructor David Root is an award-winning professional floral designer with more than 15 years of experience. Bring floral design tools: knife, clippers, and scissors, wire cutters and glue gun.

Cost: \$20 members; \$24 non-members, plus a \$5 materials fee.

All classes run from 9:30 a.m. to 2 p.m., and are held in Room 104, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego, CA. Coffee and sweets will be provided; bring your own lunch and clippers.

To register and pay, call 619-232-5762. Classes are limited to 10 persons and must be prepaid.

Call Lucy Kramer for more information about San Diego Floral Association workshops at 619-295-8181.

JUNE 15 MEETING Bill Toone on Saving Water in Your Garden



Bill Toone, executive director of the Ecolife Foundation, is a conservation biologist with over 30 years of global field experience. His work for the San Diego Zoo's Center for Reproduction

of Endangered Species (CRES) has placed him on the front lines of conservation, beginning with the California Condor Recovery Program.

Successes with condors launched Toone into a dual career as international conservation biologist and spokesperson for conservation issues. A veteran of remote rainforest studies and remarkable cultural meetings, Toone makes frequent media appearances, and has been featured in numerous PBS documentaries including "The Real Jurassic Park"

Through years of work and exposure to people and challenges all over the world, Toone has developed an important contemporary perspective on conservation and the human condition. He is well qualified to assist the San Diego gardening community in addressing opportunities for water conservation as we care for our gardens in 2010.

Toone will speak on "Water Conservation in San Diego Gardens" on June 15 at 7 p.m. in Room 101 of Casa del Prado in Balboa Park. Floral Association members and friends are invited to this helpful and educational program that will be of interest to all San Diego gardeners. A catered BBQ dinner at \$15 per person will precede the talk at 6 p.m.

To reserve your space and/or dinner, call the Floral Association office at (619) 232-5762. – Sandra Dysart

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News, tips, advice and products you can use

Accent on a David Austin Rose Garden

Annual Rose Show at Barona Highlights Horticulture at the Resort

By Dick Streeper

This time with welcome and no hint of alarm, Coupled with fragrance and also some charm, The English have landed with no hint of harm. Now roses growing three years in the ground. Adapting to culture both novel and sound, Say come to Barona and then while there go See roses at the Spring Rose Show.

This year's rose show on June 5, as with the one last year, is conveniently located and hosted by the San Diego Rose Society at the Barona Ranch Resort in Lakeside.

The move to Barona was based upon the easy public access for show exhibitors and the general public, as well as Barona's uncompromising abundance and excellence of horticulture, including one of the nation's finest rose gardens that features a trial garden of David Austin English Roses.

It's hard to come away from Barona without a smile on your face. You will find beautiful plant life most everyplace.

The San Diego Rose Society has a reputation throughout the United States of staging outstanding rose shows. That reputation has led to plans approved by the American Rose Society to stage its national rose show for 2014 at, you guessed it, the Barona Ranch Resort.

For most of the past 50 years, the annual rose show staged by the San Diego Rose Society has been held in Balboa Park. In recent times, the city's poor financial condition has caused anything much more than a stroll through Balboa Park to cost a considerable amount of money, and the most recent casualties are the flower shows.

The move was caused not only by accommodating support services and reasonable rental rates offered by Barona for a firstrate show hall but also by the attraction of one of America's finest rose gardens located a two-minute's walk from the exhibit hall.

The rose garden includes a new trial garden of David Austin English Roses grown to perfection equaled only at the David Austin nursery in England.

I met David Austin at his nursery in England more than 20 years ago when he first started distributing his English Roses to the United States. I immediately took an interest in his business, which was to cross-breed old garden roses with modern roses to produce hybrids that had the plant vigor and disease resistance of modern roses coupled with the fragrance and distinctive beauty of blooms found in the old rose varieties. He has had considerable success and has expanded his nursery operations into the United States.

Four years ago I was asked to establish a test garden for his roses in San Diego. The David Austin Test Garden at the Barona Ranch Resort, first planted three years ago, is the result.



Prior to my Barona experience I had grown several David Austin varieties in my home garden that I liked very much and several shrubs that did not fit well in my home garden nor in the Balboa Park rose garden where I am involved. However, I eventually concluded that David Austin was on to something that should be pursued in San Diego. That something was rose culture in a style of planting and pruning not practiced in the growth of hybrid tea, grandiflora, or floribunda roses, types that account for most of the rose sales in the United States.

That style is clearly shown in the rose garden at Barona and in the David Austin planting extending along the entire easterly edge of the Inez Grant Parker Memorial Garden in Balboa Park. The objective to be realized is to produce a collection of plants in the form of a hemisphere about six feet in diameter and three to four feet high. When the planting is established it can be completely covered with foliage and blooms and it will be difficult for most persons to tell whether they are looking at one very large and vigorous plant or a collection of plants. Some will say that they have never before seen a rose quite like this.

The rose show will be held in the convention center directly across the street from the multi-story parking garage on the Barona property. Admission to the show is \$5. Hours are noon until 5 p.m. The rose garden is a one minute walk away from the convention center.

While visiting Barona, allow sufficient time to examine the beautiful nursery, open to the public, which supplies the extensive flower color seen throughout the resort as well as the salad greens served at the several fine restaurants operated by the resort. The Barona Ranch Resort is located six miles northeast of Lakeside on Wildcat Canyon Road.

-Dick Streeper is a past president of the San Diego Rose Society who has written a column on roses for the San Diego Union-Tribune since 1981.



Trees of Balboa Park: Bismarck Palm

he Bismarck palm is named after Prince Otto Von Bismarck, the first German Chancellor. A striking fan palm with large blue-green leaves 6 to 9 feet across, *Bismarckia* can reach 60 feet in height in its native habitat. In Southern California, specimens are considerably smaller but no less bold in appearance.

The Bismarck palm is unique in several aspects. First, it is a monotypic genus, meaning it is the solitary species within its genus. It is also dioecious, meaning it has separate male and female plants and requires both for sexual reproduction. *Bismarckia* is also one of the few palms that produce a taproot that may reach down to 3 feet below the soil as the palm matures. This characteristic makes it difficult to transplant and can cause the palm to heave out of the ground slightly if the soil has a shallow hardpan layer. As its name suggests, *Bismarckia nobilis* is a noble, stately palm that is one of the most spectacular accent palms available in Southern California.

In Balboa Park, two outstanding specimens are growing in front of the Botanical Building. Also, a small Bismarck palm was planted at the east end of the Palm Canyon and another at the San Diego Museum of Art in 2000.

Excerpted from Trees and Gardens of Balboa Park (2001; \$25) and reprinted with permission from Kathy Pulplava, Paul Sirois, the City of San Diego Park and Recreation Department and Tecolote Publications.



Favorite Tool: Chopsticks

hat item, widely available for free (with purchase of a meal) or very inexpensively (in your local Asian supermarket), is a garden tool with great versatility?

Chopsticks!

I use mine for a myriad of tasks, and because they're so handy in the garden, I always ask for them when I get Chinese take-out, even though I'm hopeless at actually conveying food to mouth with them.

I use chopsticks to poke a hole in the soil for seedlings I'm transplanting.

They make excellent short stakes for new plants, and you can use a twist-tie to attach the plant stem to the chopstick. If I'm starting seeds, I can use a chopstick dipped in water to pick up small seeds and put them onto the soil and then cover them lightly with soil to the required depth. Want to tuck a small plant into a tight spot? Use the larger end of the chopstick to gently push the roots into place.

Chopsticks make excellent temporary markers for bulbs – I poke one into the soil above a newly-planted bulb so that I can space the next bulb properly. If I can't complete planting bulbs at one time, the chopstick can stay in the ground so I can easily pick up where I left off. Being a light-colored wood, they're easier to spot than a tree twig, which could also be used for this purpose.

Since they're free – or nearly so – they're also great disposable stirring sticks when mixing up any kind of garden concoction. Being wood, they're generally non-reactive to chemicals, too. Use a #2 pencil or a marking pen to draw lines 1-inch apart and you have a cheap ruler for measuring planting depth or spacing lettuce seedlings the correct distance from each other. – Susi Torre-Bueno, president of the San Diego Horticultural Society

Photo: Rachel Cobb



Trouble in the Tomato Patch

Don't let pests and diseases ruin dreams of a bountiful tomato harvest

By Vincent Lazaneo

ardeners anticipate eating juicy, ripe tomatoes picked fresh from the garden in spring as they set out young plants in freshly-tilled soil. In a matter of weeks, the small seedlings grow into tall vines covered with dark green leaves which partially conceal clusters of small, yellow flowers and marble-sized green fruit. The plants appear healthy but they won't produce a bountiful harvest if they are attacked by destructive pests or diseases.

Planting disease-resistant varieties is the best insurance against crop failure. Susceptible plants can quickly succumb to verticillium or fusarium wilt. These soil-inhabiting fungi invade the roots and plug up the plant's water-conducting tissue.

This fate can be avoided by growing hybrid tomatoes resistant to the fungi. Look for the letters, "V" and "F" in catalogs when you buy tomato seed and on some nursery labels. The letter, "N" indicates a variety is resistant to root knot nematodes. These microscopic roundworms form galls on roots and substantially reduce plant growth and productivity. Most heirloom tomatoes unfortunately are not VFN-resistant and should be planted in soil that does not harbor these pathogens.

You need to be watchful to grow a bumper crop of tomatoes. Inspect plants frequently for signs of pests or disease. When you detect a potential problem, treating it early is the best way to prevent serious damage.

Tomato horn worms and fruit worms can safely be controlled with a product containing the bacterium, Bt (*Bacillus thuringiensis*.) Spider mites and soft-bodied insects like whiteflies and aphids can usually be controlled with a forceful blast of water (repeat daily, as needed) or with sprays containing insecticidal soap or pyrethrin. These products break down quickly and are less harmful to beneficial insects than insecticides that leave a persistent toxic residue on plant foliage.

Some pests are very small which makes them difficult to detect. Gardeners who grow tomatoes in coastal Southern California often complain that mature leaves on their plants prematurely die and turn brown. This damage is usually caused by a tiny pest, the tomato russet mite, which is common in the San Diego region. Potatoes, petunias and other solanaceous crops harbor the pest, and it can spread to tomatoes that are grown nearby. The mite can cause severe damage if not detected and treated early.

Russet mites are too small to be seen with the naked eye and their damage is usually noticed before the mites are detected. Under a 20-power hand lens, russet mites appear as yellowish conical or pear-shaped bodies which move slowly. The mites use their mouth parts to pierce and remove the contents of plant cells on the surface of leaves and stems. Their feeding often causes the green tissue to turn a greasy bronze or russet color.

Infestations usually start near the ground and steadily progress up the plant as lower leaves dry out. All of the leaves in the interior of an infested plant may eventually dry out leaving only an outer layer of green foliage.

Carefully inspect plants every week or two for russet mite damage. Look for bronzing on lower leaves and stems, then use a strong hand lens (15-20x) to check for mites on damaged leaves and on green leaves above them. Symptoms are typically observed when green fruit on standard tomatoes is about 1 inch in size.

If russet mites are present, they can be controlled with sulfur (dust or wettable powder.) Several light applications may be required to control an infestation. Some gardeners periodically apply sulfur while plants are growing as a preventative treatment.

Sulfur is an organically-acceptable pest control material. It is ground into a powder form for various uses. Particles of dusting sulfur are much smaller than soil sulfur. A hand-crank dust applicator or similar device is required to properly apply dusting sulfur. It should only be applied when the weather is dry and the wind is calm. Always wear goggles for eye protection and apply a very light coating of dust to all plant surfaces. If you see a heavy deposit of sulfur, you have applied too much.

Tomatoes can also be treated with wettable sulfur. It is a very fine powder which does not dissolve in water but stays suspended in solution with periodic agitation. To apply wettable sulfur, use a hose-end sprayer designed for wettable powders. Sulfur can injure plants during hot weather and should not be applied when temperatures are above 90 degrees F. Wash treated fruit before it is eaten or canned.

Tomato foliage can also be damaged by powdery mildew, which usually appears when fruit is developing. Spores produced by the fungus on tomato plants and related weeds are carried by the wind to healthy plants. Infection and disease development are favored by mild temperatures and high relative humidity which are common in our coastal climate. Infected leaves develop irregular bright-yellow blotches. Severely infected leaves soon die but seldom drop. A loss of foliage weakens plants and results in sunburned fruit.

To discourage powdery mildew, plant tomatoes in an area with full sun and good air circulation. Check plants regularly for signs of powdery mildew. If symptoms appear, plants can be treated with a sulfur spray. Multiple early applications usually provide adequate control.

For more information on tomato growing, visit www.mastergardenerssandiego.org and click on Resources.

-Vincent Lazaneo is urban horticulture advisor for UC Cooperative Extension.



In Memoriam: Betty Hale Newton

1934-2010

arden educator, writer and *California Garden* contributor Betty Newton passed away on March 5. She was 76. For many years, Newton taught landscaping and gardening at Grossmont Foothills Adult School and wrote articles on those subjects for the *San Diego Union* and *Union-Tribune* as well as this magazine She also helped plant and tend a garden at Whaley House devoted to old roses, and she worked as a garden designer for private homes and businesses. She was remembered fondly by her many students, friends and family, including her husband of 55 years, Gil, and daughters Laura Brittain and Holly Lauridsen, at a memorial celebration in April at Summers Past Farms in Flinn Springs. Below is a profile of this dedicated and accomplished gardener that appeared in the pages of this magazine more than two decades ago.

Who is Betty Newton? By Edalee Harwell

From California Garden, September-October 1987

Her bow has more strings than a harp, and she shoots arrows of accomplishment in all directions. It is San Diego's good fortune that Betty Newton, born in San Diego and raised in La Mesa, chose to return here to focus her activities.

It was Betty's good fortune that, following graduation from Grossmont High School, study at San Diego State and Pomona Colleges, and marriage to Gilbert Newton, she chose to continue her schooling at UCLA.

Pursuing a degree in political science, Betty also went to work in the Botany Department, typing theses for graduate students. This was the era of Mildred Mathias and other botanical greats, a stimulating atmosphere for someone already at home in the plant world. Assisting Ralph Philbrick in his early efforts to untangle camellia nomenclature, Betty had a hand in plant history.

This work helped form a foundation for *Camellia Nomenclature* edited by William E. Woodroof. Now in its 19th edition, this is accepted worldwide as the authority on camellias. Graduating in 1959 with a degree in political science, Betty returned to San Diego to start a family. Later she took a job teaching remedial reading, but continued to indulge her hobby of plants. Then one day the plants became more than a hobby when she took a boxful of iris to a swap meet.

"They were good plants, good varieties, and people don't always appreciate things they are given, so I decided to sell them. When I found out how well plants sold, it was back to school for more botany and submission for a nursery license," said Betty with a grin. "And I finally did open up my own nursery in my



backyard. It was a real nursery, inspected twice a year by State Inspectors, but they laughed."

One thing led to a dozen others. Asked for advice on landscaping for an official building, Betty soon found herself with several paying jobs as consultant to landscape design. To further another hobby, photography, she traded one year-long job for a Minolta camera and equipment. Good equipment does not automatically result in good photography, but

Betty explained that her father, Perley L. Hale, was an artist. "I grew up loving to watch him work."

In 1977, Grossmont Adult School hired Betty to teach an adult education class in shade garden plants. It turned out to be a later class on landscaping that brought people flocking. Now she teaches three, three-hour classes a week on landscaping, plus another on drought-resistant plants, and occasionally one on indoor plants. This spring she began a new class on year-round color in flower gardens. In addition she gives talks to garden clubs and other groups.

Writing a regular column on plants and landscaping for the Escondido Times-Advocate, and the Daily Californian, resulted in Betty's book Gardening Beautifully in Southern California.

Finally lured away by the San Diego Union, she became one of their garden writers in 1983 and her articles and artistic photography now appear regularly.

With both educational and practical backgrounds for the job, Betty is also well-founded historically for her dedication to San Diego plant promotion. Her grandmother, Edith Hale, went door to door in early days with a coffee can to collect money for new plants for Balboa Park. Betty now lives in El Cajon with her lawyer husband, Gilbert, daughter Holly, and one chocolate-colored Burmese cat.

Growing Grounds

Midwinter flower shows draw thousand as Encinitas floral industry flowers

By John Blocker

"Although it is not a business of the lazy, for one who likes the work and can fight pests, weeds, etc., there is a good prospect in San Diego County." Thomas McLoughlin promoting the bulb-growing industry in the September 1928 issue of San Diego Magazine.

In the early 1920s, after searching the west coast for a suitable area, Judge Thomas McLoughlin moved his flower-growing business from Seattle to Encinitas with its rich loam soil. He was one of several growers to take up residence when water became plentiful after construction of the Lake Hodges Dam. Previously, despite the mild climate and good soil, efforts to farm flowers and fruit were frustrated or failed.

In June of 1925, to promote the area, McLoughlin organized the first flower show in his new locale and by October he had received 96 crates of bulbs from Holland, the largest shipment of bulbs ever received at the Port of San Diego at that time.

Two years later, he established the National Midwinter Flower Show to promote the region's flower-growing potential. McLoughlin knew people who lived in areas where it was cold and uncomfortable could only dream of visiting a flower show in the middle of winter. The ultimate success of these first and subsequent events was key in San Diego County's rise as a center of floraculture.

In January 1927, tens of thousands of people came to Encinitas to see the show. Two substantial canvas tents draped with pepper and eucalyptus boughs were set up along the boulevard two blocks from Coast Highway. Visitors were greeted with tables placed throughout the tents "laden with splendent flowers." There were no competitive classes for this show but more than 20 participants received special award ribbons, including Briggs Floral Company of Encinitas and Thomas McLoughlin himself, who entered gladiolus, freesias, purple stock, callas, delphiniums, pansies, ranunculus and red chrysanthemums.

A comment by prominent San Diegan and show judge J. G. Morley illustrates why so many people attended. Writing on the back of one of his personal cards, he complimented Mrs. Zimmerman's entry: "Best stock for this time of year I ever saw."

McLoughlin claimed the 1930 Midwinter Flower Show drew 50,000 people and he projected attendance at the 1931 show to be 75,000 visitors. Although he may have overstated these numbers to enhance the importance of the event, the flower show from all newspaper reports was extremely popular and there is no doubt visitors witnessed what was described at the time as a "marvelous spectacle."

For the 1931 show, the Santa Fe Railroad Company offered reduced fares and special trains from San Francisco and Los Angeles to bring visitors to the area. A huge marquee, 100 feet by 340 feet, announced participants. Radio advertisements and newspaper articles drew people from all over the United States and from as far away as Europe. Publicity for the 1931 show pledged, "The National Midwinter Flower Show in Encinitas promises to be

one of the outstanding events in the history of San Diego County."

The event was projected to be so big that California Governor James Rolph agreed to speak at the show and Lieutenant Governor Frank Merriam crowned the flower queen. Prominent San Diego nurserywoman K.O. Sessions lectured to visitors on trees suitable for highway plantings. Her exhibit included several rare aloes and Acacia leptoclada, a new variety of acacia with fine leaves and clustered gold flowers. Hugh Evans from Santa Monica displayed noted varieties of eucalyptus. As the proprietor of Evans Rare Plant Garden in Santa Monica, he was well regarded in the field of tree care.

As well as flower displays, subtropical fruit displays were also judged. An avocado industry was developing in Encinitas at time, and plates of avocados were of particular interest. The winners of each of the 27 categories listed in the show program were presented a silver trophy. One thousand dollars in cash prizes was divided among the winners of special categories. The First National Bank in San Diego displayed the collection of trophies in its front window prior to their presentation. Nine musical bands provided continuous entertainment for the four days, and automobile and radio dealers displayed their wares.

Some of the prominent participants in 1931 included La Jolla's Miss Ellen Scripps, the San Diego Floral Association and the Briggs Floral Company of Encinitas. Nursery company Armacost and Royston won a sweepstake award for their display of roses and orchids and Richard Diener of Oxnard displayed his gladiolus hybrids. E. P. Zimmerman was the Grand Trophy winner for his cut flower entry. An immigrant from Germany and resident of Carlsbad, Zimmerman became a well-known breeder of clivias, watsonia, gladiolus and other bulb plants. His wife received the compliment from J. G. Morley for her flower entry at the 1927 show.

The Pacific Slope Horticultural Association, formed in 1930, held their conference in conjunction with the 1931 show. Its president, Dr. A. D. Houghton, assembled a list of illustrious speakers, himself included, for both the conference and the flower show. He lectured on his specialty, cactus and succulents. Others who participated included:

*E. O. Orpet, one time chief propagator for the United States Department of Agriculture. He wrote for a variety of horticultural manuals and in 1902 contributed to Bailey's Standard Cyclopedia of American Horticulture, the ultimate compilation of horticultural knowledge of the period. In 1920 he became parks superintendent in Santa Barbara and was also a rare plant nurseryman. His presentation for the show was entitled "Joys and Griefs of Growing Exotics from Seed."

*O. C. Jacobsen, chief of quarantine for the State Department of Agriculture, spoke on "Pests and Pest Control."

*Robert Manda, well-known orchid expert and prominent nurseryman from Orange, New Jersey.

*Walter Armacost, orchid specialist from Los Angeles. He was owner of Armacost and Royston Nurseries, known for introducing the African violet into the American nursery trade

*E. O. Essig, entomologist from UC Berkeley and author of popular entomology books. The Essig Museum of Entomology at UC Berkeley, with 4.5 million specimens, carries his name. Dr. Essig also made significant contributions to the fields of iris, peony and fuchsia breeding.

*Richard Diener of Oxnard, known for his success at hybridizing both food and flower crops.

The National Midwinter Flower Show fulfilled the promise of its advertisements and was one of the outstanding horticultural events in San Diego history. Prominent citizens brought entries. Eminent horticulturists provided displays and lectured. At the height of the show, tens of thousands of people attended.

All the while the flower industry prospered. In 1925, approximately 50 acres of bulbs were planted in the coastal section. By 1928, there were almost 700 acres of bulb crops planted in the area and the gross value of nursery stock and flowers sold in the county was near \$1 million. In 1930, the population of Encinitas had jumped to about 1,500 and the town now had a weekly newspaper, The Encinitas Coast Dispatch. Also by 1930, the flower industry had grown to the point that John F. Forward of the San Diego Union Title Insurance Company wrote: "The district is said to surpass even Holland or Belgium ...gladiolus, ranunculus, anemones and many other flowers are grown in open

fields in the heart of winter commanding a premium price."

In 1934, the nursery industry in the county suffered a huge decline in sales due to the Great Depression, falling from a little more than \$1million the previous year to \$334,000. The 1935 National Midwinter Flower Show was the last held even though gross nursery sales returned to near the million the mark by 1936.

Helen W. King summed up the experience the National Midwinter Flower Show provided visitors in the March 1931 issue of Southland Garden: "It will have to suffice to say that no flower lover could have gone away from that show without having received inspiration, information and vision of possibilities almost within reach - given a bit of earnest effort."

Next: Luther Gage and early Carlsbad growers

-John Blocker worked with the agricultural industry in San Diego for 31 years.

Sources:

Archives of the Encinitas Historical Society Profiles in Flowers by Robert Melvin Archives of The Los Angeles Times California Garden magazine

McLoughlin's Later Years

In 1941, Thomas McLoughlin was appointed by the San Diego County Board of Supervisors as judge to the Encinitas Township Court. His courtroom was located in the community hall overlooking the beach parking lot in Solana Beach. He handled small claims, traffic cases and misdemeanors. He was known for his stern lectures filled with homespun philosophy. He is said to have coined the words "death row" to refer to the middle lane used for passing on Highway 101 when it was a three-lane thoroughfare. Ironically, he died in 1954 when he rearended a car waiting to turn left as he was travelling north in Encinitas. -John Blocker

2010 Cactus and Succulent Show and Sale

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For additional information please visit: www.sdcss.net



Explore Historic Kensington Gardens on SDFA's Annual Tour

By Mary James

harming Kensington is celebrating its centennial this year, making it the perfect focus for the Floral Association's third annual Historic Garden Tour. Six gardens, some dating back to the community's roots and others created over decades, will be open to visitors from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on May 22. All surround historic homes, feature mature and notable plants, and showcase San Diego's diverse landscape styles.

In addition, the tour will include a Garden Bazaar where succulents, geraniums, whimsical garden ornaments, orchid-inspired decor, stained glass, gift cards and other gift items will be for sale.

Ticket holders also are invited to visit the French Garden Shoppe on India Street between 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. for complimentary wine and hors d'oeuvres.

Tickets are \$15 in advance; \$20 on the day of the tour. They can be purchased in advance at Walter Andersen Nursery in Pt. Loma and Poway, Weidners' Gardens in Encinitas, Kniffing's Discount Nurseries in El Cajon, Mission Hills Nursery in Mission Hills and Green Gardens in Pacific Beach. Event-day tickets can be purchased at 5159 Marlborough Drive in Kensington.

For more information, call 619-232-5762 Monday-Friday between10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Here's a preview of the six gardens.













Historic Kensington Gardens on SDFA's Annual Tour

Canyon Paradise

A stout-armed dragon tree (Dracaena draco) in front of a 1929 Spanish Revival home is an apt prelude to the dramatic gardens that skirt the home and sweep down the canyon in the rear. Milton Sessions, nephew of horticulturist Kate Sessions, is credited with the garden design that divides double-lot into a series of garden rooms linked by meandering paths. Like his famous aunt, Milton made the canyon part of the garden, creating a grotto near its base shaded by lofty pine, eucalyptus and monkey puzzle trees. Among the garden's many amenities are a pool surrounded by a tiled patio and tropical plantings, a classic tiled fountain and a gazebo with sunken seating and antique painted tiles. Interestingly, a previous owner was unaware of the gazebo until he began to clear the property of overgrown shrubs and weeds. Today, the current owners enjoy the garden with family and friends.

Sessions' Tour de Force

A St. Francis statue standing in a vine-wrapped birdbath surveys a sunken garden brightened with heirloom dahlias and heritage roses at the entry to a 1929 Richard Requa-designed house. Many of the plants have sentimental value to the current owners who acquired them from family and friends during the 36 years they have called the classic two-story residence home. Lush, mature plantings surround the house and dip down into the steep canyon in the rear, all the design of Milton Sessions. The view from a tiled back patio is of a lush canopy of towering Canary Island and Aleppo pines, eucalyptus, oaks and giant bamboo, all Sessions' original plantings. In a feat of engineering, Sessions also designed a water feature that sends water from a tiled fountain on the patio down the canyon through five ponds that can be reached by stone paths. Opposite this cool glade is a walled pool added by the owners who carefully emulated Requa's style. Equally charming is an enclosed kitchen garden with a painted fountain, and, on the garage roof, a whimsical weathervane original to the home.

Collector's Exotic Garden

Behind this modest bungalow is a garden with roots in the Jurassic Age. The owner collects exotic cycads, said to have been food for dinosaurs, and over three decades, and has assembled them into a garden of rarities often only seen in botanical gardens. A visit by the legendary San Diego designer Sinjen helped the owner create the garden's intriguing layers and textures and visually expand the small space with a central flagstone patio. In this plant museum created over 30 years are dozens of rare and endangered cycads with silvery or blue leaves and bold seedholding cones, as well as rarely-seen palms like the large-leaved Hawaiian fan palm, and ghostly dudleyas.

Succulent Tapestry

A tall hedge original to this 1926 home shelters a pristine garden created by the owner over 30 years. A gate swings open to reveal an L-shaped outdoor room with a pool, patio and velvety green lawn. Recently beds that once showcased cottage garden annuals were replanted with colorful succulents that accent the blue pool, brick and red-stained concrete paths and the whitestucco home. Particularly striking is a border of 'Sticks of Fire' euphorbia, 'Blue Chalk Fingers' senecio and ruffled pink echevarias along one edge of the pool. Other dramatic and colorful succulent plantings fill containers throughout the garden. At the edge of the lawn are citrus and fruit trees, including one filled with birdhouses that the owner enjoys viewing from her home office.

Artful Espalie

Bougainvillea artfully frames an arched window on the front of this 1927 home, signaling the skillful and practical use of espalier throughout this smaller garden. A low wall defines an entry courtyard with citrus trees, flowering maple (Abutilon), multi-trunked dracaena. In the rear garden, a surrounding wall supports espaliered citrus trees with an abundance of fruit that gleams in the sun like ornaments, as well as more bougainvillea. A fountain is framed by two 'Icee Blue' podocarpus; at their feet is silvery dichondra. Other beds are home to clivia, crown of thorns, ferns and a very productive avocado tree. No space is wasted in this garden; a narrow passage between the wall and the house showcases potted succulents and an art-tile mural that can be viewed from the kitchen and dining room.

Garden Gem

The historic designation plaque on this 1926 home announces it as the work of architect Richard Requa, though the one-of-akind chimney - a Requa trademark - is an easy identifier. Like the architect, the current longtime owners have made the most their small lot, ringing it with gardens that display a rich diversity of plants. Original plantings by Milton Sessions are largely gone except for a cypress and creeping fig hedge that can be seen from the street. Over the years, the owners added a pool and arbor to the courtyard garden. Today the little-used pool, partially edged with a railing from Requa's office, is home to a bubbling fountain. Containers artfully arranged around a brick patio hold bromeliads, begonias and succulents. Several large cups of gold (Solandra maxima) with exotic purple-veined flowers are on view here and in a narrow side garden filled with two arbors and several antique candelabras. The front lawn and sidewalk are edged by diverse borders that include a rose garden, succulents and large and small birds of paradise.

Judy's Perennials

By Judy Wigand

Flowers and foliage of carefree horned poppies are dazzling

ot many perennial plants look as attractive all year, through all seasons, as the horned poppy, *Glaucium flavum*. It rises to the top as one of the most beautiful foliage plants for drought tolerant gardens. Most perennials either have a dormant time or a time to be cut back, but the horned poppy never skips a beat all year long.

I've grown this perennial poppy for a few years now and in that time, I can honestly say I haven't spent more than 10 minutes grooming it - cutting away finished bloom stalks, collecting seed or pulling off a few tired leaves.

I started growing horned poppies from seed given to me by Nan Sterman, well known horticulturist, lecturer and garden writer. Nan's instructions were to sprinkle them into the soil and just forget about them. Well, that's exactly what I did.

It wasn't long before they grabbed my full attention as they broke ground with their sharply cut silvery blue leaves. I watched them develop into a stunning colony of the most beautiful foliage plants I had ever seen and I couldn't wait to see their flowers.

But waiting took a lot longer than I had expected. They skipped flowering the first year, possibly due to being immature. Going into the summer of their second year, I was finally rewarded with several 2-inch wide soft apricot, four-petaled poppies rising above those handsome crinkly bluish leaves. Flowers at last!



Poppy favorites

Poppy flowers in general are adored by most gardeners, including me. Many annual poppies, such as Shirley poppies (Papaver rhoeas) or the large peony-like flowers of the breadseed poppy (P. somniferum) and the ever popular Iceland poppy (P. nudicaule) are a few all-time favorites among gardeners. They fill a gap in the garden between late winter and spring when they bloom their colorful tissue papery petals, go to seed and then die.

There are a few perennial poppies that have proven to be so short lived they are often grown as annuals, such as the California poppy (Eschscholzia californica) and the Mexican tulip poppy (Hunnemannia fumariifolia). Their abundant production of seed can be depended upon to start new generations of plants the following year, making growing them very worthwhile.

Glaucium flavum, often referred to as the yellow horned poppy, can only be admired for its consistent attractive appearance all year. Its Latin name, Glaucium (glow-kee-um), best describes its glaucous leaves, coming from the Greek word glaukos, meaning gray-green.



The species name, *flavum*, meaning golden, refers to the color of its flower, although there is a rarer orange form. It derived its odd common name of horned poppy from its almost foot long, curved seed pods that arch as they ripen.

Easy to grow

Horned poppies generally flower during summer, from July to September, after most annual species have finished for the year. Once bloom season has past and seeds have ripened, I take a few minutes to remove spent stalks, allowing its beautiful ruffled foliage to show off. It doesn't require cutting back or fertilizer, doesn't seem fussy about soil and seemingly thrives on neglect, with very little supplemental water during our dry months. In fact too much water and poor drainage will probably be its demise.

Originally found growing near the coast in Western Europe, including Great Britain, to the Mediterranean and Western Asia, the plants, as you would expect, adapt well to a maritime exposure and the well-drained sandy soil that goes with it. But this poppy grows happily inland as well and adapts to clay soils, as long as good drainage is there.

Sow seed directly into the ground in full sun. Mature plants grow approximately 1 1/2 to 2 feet high and wide. Allow about a foot between plants or young seedlings in order to create a solid drift of their beautiful foliage rosettes. It's best to plant them while young so as not to disturb their tap root.

A mail order source for young plants is Annie's Annuals at www.anniesannuals.com.

–Judy Wigand is a lecturer and freelance garden writer. She operated Judy's Perennials, a specialty nursery, for 15 years in San Marcos.

Mission Hills Nursery Celebrates a Century of Growing with San Diego

By Aenne Carver

Turning 100 is quite an achievement for a business, especially for an independently owned one like Mission Hills Nursery. The longevity of this matchless nursery in the heart of Mission Hills is a testament to its founder, Kate Sessions, and to the current owners, the Palafox family.

Watching motorists buzz past the nursery located on Fort Stockton Drive, it's hard to imagine this business was here in the time of horses and buggies. But if Kate Sessions strode by today, clothed in her long skirt and practical boots, she probably would recognize the place. Set between craftsman and adobe homes, Mission Hills Nursery offers a charming, old-fashioned atmosphere, a knowledgeable staff and everything a gardener needs for a beautiful yard.

The nursery sits on a large corner lot with a home from a bygone era squarely in the middle. At first glance the lot appears to be flat; but once inside the gate, it's clear the site is larger than expected, with a sunken level of interesting nooks to be explored.

Near the entrance gate, old-fashioned Radio Flyer wagons sit ready to fill with plants. Ahead is the bedding area, loaded with boisterous annuals, perennials, vegetables, geraniums, and more. An exuberant collection of colorful glazed pots lines the perimeter fence.

Alert to the current fervor for growing edibles, the nursery brims with healthy tomatoes, herbs, and vegetables. Recently popular heirloom tomatoes are abundant, including such antique treasures such as 'Green Grape' and 'Aunt Ruby's German Green.'

The current owners, Fausto and Toni Palafox, have up-to-date inventory because they keep on top of current gardening trends. Fausto teaches greenhouse plant production at Cuyamaca College, so he continually studies the latest news in the landscape industry. Fausto is the nursery's landscape expert, designing and installing gardens and hardscape for customers.

Delightfully, the Palafoxes were high school sweethearts, and the nursery has blossomed into a family adventure. Their son, Tiger (Fausto III) brings technical expertise and a modern vision to the nursery.

Fausto has worked with plants since he met his bride, Toni. And, he always dreamed of owning a nursery. He was in the corporate sector of the nursery industry when the couple lost their youngest son to cancer. The tragic event caused them to reevaluate their lives and in 1989, they decided to take a risk and buy Mission Hills Nursery, becoming only its third owners. Initially Kate Sessions sold the nursery in 1922 to Giuseppe Antonicello, a longtime employee she had encouraged to move to San Diego from Italy. Antonicello's son Frank sold it to the Palafoxes.

Seeds to 'Sticks on Fire'

A path dips from the bedding area to the sunken section of the lot. While meandering through the lower area, visitors are attracted to displays of wisteria, lily of the Nile, birds of paradise, daylilies, ornamental grasses, and an assembly of succulents.

The cacti and succulents are housed under a shade cloth and showcased on turquoise tables. The bold shapes of 'Zwartkop' aconium (Aeonium arboreum) and

Tiger Palafox, son of Mission Hills Nursery owners Fausto and Toni Palafox, has focused on expanding the nursery's native plant offerings.



'Sticks on Fire' (Euphorbia tirucalli) are well matched by the angular staghorn ferns sharing the shady location.

Roses and fruit trees in bloom are massed on a gentle slope leading up to the street level. This selection changes seasonally. "We keep changing with the times, and aim to offer new and exciting plants. Plants are not something you need, like groceries - they are something you want. So, the experience must be fun and rewarding for our customers," says Toni.

You are sure to find something worth acquiring, like a bleeding heart vine (Clerodendrum thomsoniae). This tropical vine is a completely different from the bleeding heart perennial (Dicentra) which dislikes our mild climate. Bleeding heart vine is just as charming with its adorable white flowers tipped with red. and lush dark green leaves. This versatile vine that blooms almost year round and can be trimmed to any desirable size grows in full sun or partial shade.

Overlooking the treasure trove of plants sits the house. Solid and sensible, and a survivor of decades of change, it is the heart of the business - the place customers visit with neighbors, pick up the local paper, and grab dry goods, like fertilizers, tools, and gardening gloves.

A greenhouse, attached to the west side of the house and soon to be remodeled, holds cymbidiums, houseplants and seeds. Both Toni and Tiger admit to loving seeds; they stock the entire collection of Botanical Interest seeds and a giant assortment of Ferry-Morse seeds.



Keeper of the list

The Palafoxes have a strong connection to their customers and community. On a first name basis with most folks, they seem to know every plant in their customer's yards and, sometimes, in their customer's parents' gardens.

Fausto helped start Mission Hills Garden Club. Marien Kissling, a founding member, recalls, "In the late 1990's, every time someone from the neighborhood inquired about a local garden club, Fausto took their name and added it to a list that he kept pinned to the bulletin board behind the cash register."

When there were enough names to start a club, Fausto and Donna Knierim organized the first meetings, which were held in the nursery. Fausto served as the group's second president and the family continues to be ardent supporters of the Garden Club.

Representing the next generation, Tiger also is active locally while focusing on a few pet projects at the nursery. Lately, he has strived to build the nursery's stock of California native plants into one of the largest collections in the county. At least 50 different natives are always available, purchased from Moosa Creek in Valley Center; and the assortment changes seasonally.

Recently, the nursery's tables were full of hard-to California wild lilac (Ceanothus), like 'Yankee Point' Carmel creeper (Ceanothus griseus horizontalis), 'Anchor Bay' Pt. Reyes ceanothus (Ceanothus gloriosus), and Ramona lilac (Ceanothus tomentosus). To facilitate easy shopping, the collection is gathered in one location and clearly labeled - from perennials, shrubs and vines, to groundcovers.

Sessions' Legacy

Natives and other drought-tolerant plants are gaining popularity as gardeners cope with water restrictions and high prices. Drought in San Diego is not new; scant rainfall has always been an issue for local gardeners. Back when the nursery opened, folks discussed removing lawns because they took too much water, and Kate Sessions suggested planting her exotic, and waterwise finds from Mediterranean climates

When Mission Hills Nursery opened in 1910, Sessions was

familiar to San Diegans because of her affiliation with Balboa Park. In 1892, this lasting connection began when Sessions leased land to propagate plants in The City Park, which became Balboa Park. In return for the space to propagate, she planted 100 trees a year in the park and 300 trees throughout the city. These trees still give San Diego its distinctive look.

When Sessions opened Mission Hills Nursery, she was not a novice; she had owned a successful nursery in Coronado until the land prices soared. Her imprint remains today in the nursery where one can find a prominently displayed photo album with quaint snapshots of Sessions gardening, and her neatly kept ledger with the prices

and plants from that bygone time.

The nursery still sells some of Sessions' favorite plants, which tended to be varieties of strength and stature. No tiny annuals for Sessions; instead she preferred plants that would last in a landscape, like blue cypress, Brazilian pepper tree, Italian cypress, Queen palm, and twisted juniper. Sessions also enjoyed what were considered rare and exotic plants, trees, and vines, such as bougainvillea and star jasmine.

But more than Sessions' strong personality kept the nursery in business decade after decade. The Palafoxes believe the essential ingredient is strong community support. "Whole families come, parents who came as children bring their kids, and so on. We are rooted in this community," Toni says.

The Palafoxes return the community's embrace. They donate plants, expertise, and time at nearby schools like Grant, Francis Parker, and St. Vincent's. They are members of Mission Hills Town Council and get involved in many community events.

The Palafoxes aim to make visiting their nursery an adventure. Every week they change displays throughout the grounds, so visitors always see something fresh. Today, Mission Hills Nursery offers a mix of things a plant hunter like Kate Sessions would admire - and she would smile to know the nursery has continued for 100 years. Discover for yourself why it has become a treasured landmark.

-Aenne Carver is a Master Gardener, writer and lecturer. Visit her Web site, www.thethriftygardener.com.



Profiles in Horticultural History

By Nancy Carol Carter

Hugh Evans

There were few silver linings when the stock market crashed in 1929 and the Great Depression descended, but California horticulture received a backdoor benefit: Hugh Evans returned to full-time nursery work after his real estate business crumbled. Evans had operated a nursery in Los Angeles around 1900, but failed to prosper in the business. His second effort, organized as Evans and Reeves Nurseries in 1936, is famous to this day.

Evans was born in the ancient town of Stamford, north of London. His plant-loving

parents had surrounded their home with a beautifully maintained garden. Hugh took to gardening and chose an agricultural school, even as some of his nine siblings enrolled at Oxford University. In 1892, when just 18, he was shipped off to find a livelihood in San Luis Rey, a remote San Diego County town with a small community of British immigrants. He struggled on a water-starved and faltering lemon ranch before moving to Los Angeles to try his hand in the nursery business.

Evans sold this first struggling nursery business to native plant specialist Theodore Payne and moved to Santa Monica to sell real estate and insurance. With good timing and talented salesmanship, Evans became wealthy in the soaring Southern California real estate market. After serving as the exclusive sales agent for new developments in Van Nuys and Santa Monica, Evans undertook his own development projects in locations spanning from San Fernando to Palm Springs to La Jolla. His greatest success was with a Wilshire Boulevard tract that became known as the Los Angeles Miracle Mile. By 1928, Hugh Evans and Co. occupied an entire floor of an office building and handled property sales, development, lending, leasing, insurance and construction.

Hugh Evans

Gardener, horticulturist, plant importer, nursery proprietor and garden writer.

Born: 1874 in Stamford, England
Died: 1960 in Santa Monica, California

DIG DEEPER WITH:

- "Hugh Evans" in Victoria Padilla, Southern California Gardens, Berkeley: UCPress, 1991.
- Hugh Evans, "New Plants for California Gardens," California Garden, May 1931.



Financial success allowed Hugh Evans to purchase a Santa Monica home on three acres. Here he created a private garden that attracted visitors from around the world. Rejecting reliance on a small universe of proven plant stock, Evans began importing plants in 1923 and was constantly experimenting with exotics. Garden historian Victoria Padilla poetically describes Evans' disdain for the garden commonplace as evidence of a broad mind in search of beauty and truth. His constant quest for new plants, she believed, was a reflection of his spirit of

adventure and love of exploration.

Evans could not understand why residents of Southern California settled for widespread use of deciduous trees and shrubs when a benevolent climate could support year-round flowering greenery. For his garden, he imported flamboyant tropicals that bloom in all seasons, as well as drought tolerant imports from Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. He helped Southern Californians learn that orchids could be grown on their patios.

Once interested in a plant, Evans obsessively collected every variety he could find to compare hardiness and beauty. He brought in scores of fuchsias, several coral trees and 20 new eucalypti. He grew 50 different bougainvilleas, 150 varieties of hibiscus, and various rare succulents. Evans introduced many plants to the United States, but just as importantly, he revived interest in worthy earlier introductions that had disappeared from the nursery trade.

Evans' standing in the horticulture community was solidified in the 1920s as his business prospered and his garden became a living marvel. All who met this well-read and multi-faceted man became his friend. He served on a committee of leading Angelinos to plan a botanical park. He judged the Beverly Hills Flower Show. His displays of rare plants at garden shows were called "stunning, fascinating, and astonishing" by Los Angeles Times garden writer Helen W. King. He generously shared his knowledge and gave away plants and cuttings.

Unwittingly, Evans created a market for the plants in his home garden. As the failing economy of the depression doomed his real estate business, the home nursery became a ready fallback. By 1931, his sons were actively wholesaling plants from the Evans home garden to regional nurseries.

In 1936, Hugh Evans and sons joined with Jack Reeves to open the Evans and Reeves Nurseries in Brentwood. After more than 30 years, Hugh Evans was back in the nursery business. Walt Disney, Clark Gable and Elizabeth Taylor were all customers. "Nursery to the stars" may be one claim to fame, but the important legacy of Evans and Reeves is captured in its business motto, "It's Different." The array of plants Evans had imported and tested in

his own garden became the basis for an unprecedented expansion of commercial nursery stock.

For the great metropolis of Los Angeles, this popular nursery offered up a bounty of new and unusual plants that permanently changed and enhanced the landscape. The impact rippled out to growers and other nurseries across California and cemented the lasting reputation of Evans and Reeves.

Hugh Evans turned more attention to garden writing when once again in the nursery business. He promoted new plants and shared his gardening philosophy through numerous articles in the *Los Angeles Times* and various horticulture magazines, including *California Garden*. He was a popular speaker, addressing the Western Shade Tree Conference, the San Diego Floral Association and many other groups.

He described gardening as the purest of human pleasures. He believed that people all over the world could gain comfort and consolation from the contemplation of growing things. Without beauty, he said, life is only a desert.

In 1957, Hugh Evans retired and Evans and Reeves closed. Along with Francesco Franceschi of Santa Barbara and Kate O. Sessions of San Diego, Hugh Evans is today included on every short list of horticulturists who helped define the Southern

California landscape.

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Botanical Serigraphs: The Gene Bauer Collection

By Glenn Keator ESRI Press \$40 (Hardcover); 264 pages



In the 1970s, a young art teacher and garden club member began a quest. Over a period of six years, she visited 56 California botanical gardens and arboretums. On site, she wandered through the garden until a plant attracted her interest. A quick pencil sketch allowed her to later create a polished serigraph (silk screen print) in her studio.

Gene Bauer wrote a few well-researched paragraphs about the plant, occasionally throwing in a personal reflection or detail about her garden visit. The print and description of each plant were combined in a separately published booklet distributed to members of the California Garden Clubs, Inc.

This very limited distribution of Bauer's colorful work made each booklet a collector's item. Sadly, her personal collection was completely lost when a 1997 wildfire destroyed her home. With the help of garden club members throughout the state, she was able to obtain copies of her work for this collection.

Botanical art and botanical art books have a long history, but it is somewhat unusual to find this combination. Bauer has not rendered the detailed reproduction of plants found in botany books. She is careful with leaf forms and flower shapes, but her colorful serigraphs are representational. However, her horticultural research appears to be very careful. Latin names are provided. along with history notes on the plants.

The binding was carefully designed to complement the contents, giving the entire work a handsome appearance. It is highly recommended as a gift book. This is not a gardening book, but it is a beautifully presented collection that no gardener can resist. -Nancy Carol Carter

Right Rose, Right Place

By Peter Schneider Storey Publishing \$29.95 (Hardcover); 272 pages

Do you grow roses? If so, I think you will grow more beautiful ones after reading this book. If you don't grow then now, you may decide to give them a try.

I was excited to review a book on roses since I was contemplating planting miniature roses in containers on my townhome porches. But when I read the second paragraph of the introduction, I was disappointed. "Many books about roses are written from a California or English perspective, and thus offer



little practical help to gardeners who live where winters are tough and roses must be too." This gardener lives in Ohio.

The excellent photographs led me to continue browsing through the book. It lists hundreds of roses in alphabetical order with a very important item for those of us gardening in San Diego lists of "zones" the rose is best grown in. The "zone" identification refers to the

USDA zone map and is used in many gardening and horticulture references. San Diego County is primarily in zone 10 (coastal) and zone 9, inland.

The vast majority of the roses listed in Right Rose, Right Place are "hardy" in zone 9 which has a range of average annual minimum temperatures of 20 to 30 degrees F. This book then, in fact, is useful to all gardeners. And those of us living in San Diego can successfully grow most of the roses described by the author, Peter Schneider.

There are full chapters devoted to each of the following kind of roses: roses that can grow in harmony with other plants; bedding and cutting roses; miniature roses; climbing roses; tree roses; and roses grown in containers. For each of these sections, individual roses are featured along with beautiful photographs and other important information such as the bloom color and form as the blossom matures; best use of the plant; soil tolerances; the ultimate size; and whether it blooms only once each season or is a "repeat bloomer" which is a big plus for me with limited space for growing plants.

The author stresses the importance of choosing the right rose for the right place. With 15,000 roses available today, he believes that almost everyone can grow roses. If they have trouble it is because, "they've chosen to try and grow the wrong roses for their garden." Always keeping in mind the USDA garden zone criteria, Schneider suggests that gardeners decide what qualities are most important to them in a rose: color, height, size and shape of bloom, suitability as a cut flower, speed of repeat bloom, fragrance or disease resistance. Then they need to choose the rose that meets several of their most important characteristics, and accept the fact that no rose can be perfect in all of these qualities. The perfect rose does not yet exist.

This book covers basically everything a gardener could possibly want to know about growing roses including how to start roses from cuttings (called own-root roses) which was a new concept to me. I thought all roses bushes had to be from grafted root stock.

All in all, I found this book very informative and enjoyable to read even if the author intended it primarily for gardeners living in colder USDA zones. I just happily skipped the chapter on "Preparation for Winter."

Given San Diego water restrictions, it seems that growing roses in containers and watering them with gray water would be a possibility. Other gardeners, after reading this book, may feel as I do, and just can't resist wanting some (more) of these beautiful, delicate blossoms in their garden and home.

-Barbara P. Clark

Fearless Color Gardens: The Creative Gardener's Guide to Jumping off the Color Wheel

By Keeyla Meadows Timber Press

\$28 (Hardcover); 177 pages



When it comes to bold color in landscapes, we can all learn lessons from Mother Nature. Her flair with color combos is evident in throughout this beautifully photographed book, from a close-up of a ruby-flecked orange ranunculus with an amethyst eye to the sorbet-hued leaves of heuchera. So why not drench pots in equally exuberant colors or paint a bench turquoise and pink or tint concrete

stepping stones in rainbow hues.

For author, artist, photographer and landscape designer Keeyla Meadows, color is fun, as the photos in this book of her famed Bay Area garden and others she has designed amply demonstrate. She writes that her own color adventure began with "jazzy, trumpeting-out-the-brightest-sunshine-yellow" daffodils outside her childhood home. Today, after graduate studies in art and sculpture, she still finds inspiration in flowers to turn gardens into large-scale, color-saturated works of art.

For those without arts training or color confidence, Meadows helps you discover your color passions and experiment with colors and color palettes to understand the interplay of contrast and harmony. She also shares design principles that help you "structure" color so that the resulting garden "pictures" are a delight, not a disaster.

Meadows' experience with landscape design shows in her attention to the hardscape, plantscape and accents and the visual

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interaction among them. As the seasons change, altering light, mood and prominent plants, the color interplay remains dynamic. "Each time a plant came into bloom mirroring the colors in the hardscape, it was as if they were long-lost friends being reunited," she writes of one design.

Even if Meadows' sculpture and designs don't mesh with your own aesthetic, this book is still one for your horticultural bookshelf. Like those winter-banishing daffodils, Meadows and her color bravado are a refreshing manifesto for personal expression. And isn't that what every garden offers its creator.

– Mary James

A Japanese Touch for Your Garden

By Kiyoshi Seike, Masanobu Kudo and David H. Engel \$25 (Paperback); 80 pages



This book is a brief, but thorough, view of Japanese gardens that could fit in many urban sites in Southern California. For example, the courtyard garden could be placed along side a driveway on in a closed-off portion of a backyard.

The first half of the book is primarily pictures of small to medium tea, stone, Zen and water landscapes that would be adapted to work in the climate of San Diego, including our availability of water. Actually, a succulent

and/or native planscape would be as peaceful and fulfilling as a traditional pine, bamboo and azalea plant selection.

The second half of the book is a very well-illustrated section on building fences and gates, placing stones and lanterns and designing a sand garden. There also are directions for the construction of a *shishi odashi* or deer scare, one of my favorite elements in a Japanese garden. – *Jeanette Dutton*

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Did You Know...?

vour homegrown produce and a low water bill too, there are some tasty edibles that are drought tolerant too. David Yetz, horticulturist at the Water Conservation Garden and past president of the California Rare Fruit Growers' San Diego chapter, shares his list of fruit and nut trees, veggies and herbs in his new "Water Smart Edibles Landscape" class. Students discover these plants are eye- and palate-pleasing, as they taste samples and view some of the plants growing in the garden. The class also includes planting and drip-irrigation tips. Yetz' next class is June 19 from 10 a.m. to noon at the garden on the campus of Cuyamaca College in El Cajon. Cost is \$30 (\$20 for garden members). "Stimulus pricing" applies; two registrations for the price of one - same household only. Register online at the Garden's website: www.thegarden.org or call (619) 660-0614, ext. 10. — Mary James

Now is the time

keep your plants happy throughout May and June

AFRICAN VIOLETS

Barbara Conrad, Carlsbad African Violet Society

- · This is the time of year when most violets bloom. Use a "superbloom" fertilizer from your local nursery to jolt stubborn violets into bloom.
- · Check plants with a magnifying glass under a lamp for tiny
- · Be sure to disinfect pots when you transplant or change
- "Tight" centers mean too much fertilizer or insects.
- To help maintain a healthy base to produce blooms later, remove all blossoms when you feed with nutrients to concentrate on foliage growth.
- Remember violets prefer distilled or filtered water. They do not like "softened" water.

BEGONIAS

Doris Smith, Alfred D. Robinson Begonia Society

- · Use light porous soil to repot when needed. Use a pot only one size larger.
- Check tuberous begonias and either repot and/or add fresh soil. Stake as needed.
- Wash off insects with water.
- · Pinch back once or twice and fertilize for more blooms and bushier canes.

BONSAL

Kora Dalager, San Diego Bonsai Club

- · Monitor repotted trees for adequate water. Adjust watering to warmer and drier weather.
- · Water repotted trees from overhead to be sure both the foliage and trunk are wetted.
- · Wet down all bonsai on a regular basis to avert spider
- Spray for insects. Use systemic sprays only as a last resort.
- Pinch back deciduous trees regularly. Pinch back elms weekly if possible.
- · Vigorous growing deciduous trees, such as trident maples and zelkovas, may be defoliated and repotted in June. Keep repotted trees in the shade.
- · This is a good time to do air-layering on trees either in the ground or in containers.
- · Cut candles on black pines by mid June.
- Fertilize trees sparingly but consistently. Use an acid fertilizer on pines and azaleas.
- Rotate trees weekly to maintain proper shape.

BROMELIADS

Mary Siemers, Bromeliad Study Group of Balboa Park

- · Water throughout the summer by spraying. Bromeliads absorb moisture and nutrients through their leaves. Make sure not to overwater the potting media. Bromeliads do not like soggy roots and are a rather drought resistant plant, easy to grow and maintain.
- · Keep them in a well lighted area with filtered sunlight to prevent sunburn. Shade cloth is quite effective and it comes in different weights to suit your needs. It can be purchased at nurseries.
- A bromeliad's fantastic and colorful inflorescence will last from several weeks to months. If you keep them indoors long periods of time, it is best to place them in a well lighted area. A Southern window with good air circulation is best. Do not place them in front of a fan or air-conditioning vent.
- · New plants can easily be made for your collection. Right after they have blossomed, they produce off-sets (pups) at the base of the plant that can be cut off to make new plants.
- · Look for the bromeliad show May 22 and 23.

CACTUS and SUCCULENTS

Don and Laura Starr, The Grateful Shed

- Due to the abundant rains, be sure all pots and containers are not sitting in water. For rosette species such as echeveria, angle pots or containers onto their sides a bit to be sure rain doesn't collect in the middle of the plant.
- · Check all potted/container plants to be sure drainage is good and that there isn't a lot of winter debris around the stems which could cause rotting when wet.
- · It is still a good time to fertilize your plants use a light strength fertilizer with all three numbers under 20. Be sure to dilute when using liquid fertilizers. If no rain is in sight, be sure to water well.
- · Now is the time for winter/spring growers such as aeoniums, dudleyas and senecios. It is also a good time to take cuttings for propagation for yourself and a friend.
- Continue to keep plastic sheeting handy to cover up in case of frost or hail. Spiny, furry cacti don't like too much water.
- Continue to groom plants in ground and in containers. Remove desiccated material.

CAMELLIAS

Sharon Lee, San Diego Camellia Society

 May is the time to apply the second of your three annual fertilizer applications. The easiest way to remember the dates is St. Patrick's Day, Memorial Day and July 4th. Mix blood meal with cottonseed meal at the ratio of 1 part blood to 4 parts cottonseed. Use one tablespoon for a 1 gallon-sized plant and up to 2 cups for very large in-ground plants. It is also recommended to add chelated iron at this time.

- If you missed the first fertilizer application, just start feeding now.
- Keep your camellias watered. While camellias are not waterhungry, they don't like to dry out. Regular watering is the best practice. Deep watering a few times throughout the year to flush accumulated salts from the Colorado River water is also a good idea.
- Mulch plants to conserve water and keep roots moist. Camellias have shallow root systems, and mulching helps keep these shallow roots moist. It is critical, however, to keep the mulch 2 or so inches away from the trunk. Camellias do not like the immediate area around the trunk covered.
- · Prune unwanted new growth.
- Be on the lookout for insects. Hose off aphids. Check with the Master Gardener hotline or a nursery for organic solutions to other insects. Camellias generally do not have many insect problems.

DAHLIAS

Dave Tooley, San Diego Dahlia Society

- Feed with a balanced nitrogen fertilizer (10-10-10).
- Spray as necessary to control insects. Watch for leaf miners, thrips and aphids. Try a systemic; if spraying, use a weak solution on new foliage.
- Water when top of soil is dry. Soak deeply and often when buds are forming.
- · Plant new varieties and give regular growing care.
- Draw the soil up around each plant as it grows.
- Pinch out centers of plants when two or three sets of leaves have developed.

EPIPHYLLUMS

Phil Peck, San Diego Epiphyllum Society

- Prune plants to shape by cutting at a "node" or close to the soil line.
- · Plant cuttings after they flower.
- Bait for snails and slugs. Use ultra fine horticultural oil for scale.
- Wilted flowers that don't drop may be cut just above the branch node to give new buds more room to open.
- · Start new cuttings or repot crowded plants.
- · Keep soil damp. Do not allow plants to dry out.
- Use a three-month balanced fertilizer.
- Many epis do well on trellis. Stake long, spindly growth.
- · Protect foliage from hot summer sun.

FERNS

Bob Halley, San Diego Fern Society

- · Remove all old dead fronds.
- Keep humidity up. Most ferns are starting full growth now.
 Water frequently and fertilize with half-strength, high-nitrogen liquid or slow release pellets.
- Spray for aphids, thrips and scale. Spread snail and slug bait as needed.
- · Treat for giant white fly by wiping off egg spirals.
- · Collect and sow spores.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES

Vincent Lazaneo, Urban Horticulture Advisor, UC Cooperative Extension

- Check citrus and other hosts of diaprepes root weevil for semicircular notches along the edges of new leaves. For photos and quarantine information see http://citrusent.cukac.edu/ Diaprepeshomepage.htm in search box. Call (800) 491-1899 to report possible infestation.
- Examine new "flush" growth for signs of Asian citrus psyllid, which can spread fatal citrus disease. Visit www. californicitrusthreat.org for more information.
- Irrigate thoroughly as needed to maintain adequate soil
 moisture. Apply water around mature trees in a broad band
 beginning one-third of the distance from the trunk to the tree's
 drip line and extending out beyond the drip line a few feet.
 Apply enough water to wet the soil at least two feet deep
 (about three inches of water on a loam soil).
- Remove grass and weeds from soil under the tree's canopy.
- Apply a layer of coarse organic mulch on the soil under trees to conserve moisture. Keep mulch at least one foot away from trunk to protect trees from crown rot.
- Complete thinning apples, pears and stone fruit after "June drop."
- Remove any suckers growing from rootstock (below the graft union).
- Wash trees periodically with a forceful spray of water to remove dust, honeydew and pests like aphids, whiteflies and spider mites.
- Spray walnuts with carbaryl (Sevin) when nuts are about the size of a nickel and again three weeks later to control coddling moth larvae (wormy nuts).
- Control ants, which protect aphids and other sap-feeding insects; visit www.ipm.ucdavis.edu for Pest Notes on ants and other garden pests.

HERBS

John Noble, Costal Sage Gardening

- · Pull out spent winter annuals such as borage and calendula.
- Prune back perennial herbs like Mexican marigold and rosemary.
- · Plant basil, cayenne, parsley, valerian, feverfew and chamomile.
- Harvest Yerba mansa, mint, elderberry flowers and lavender blossoms.

IRIS

Leon Vogel, San Diego/Imperial Counties Iris Society

- Allow cut surfaces of rhizomes to dry and be exposed to sunlight before planting or give a light dusting of soil sulfur.
 They may also be placed in a vitamin B solution for a while.
- Make sure all iris labels match their name (check bloom description).
- · Cut stalks near the ground when finished blooming.
- Feed heavily (1 tblsp. per rhizome) with a 6- 20-20 mix when bloom season is over.
- · Keep watering.
- · Check for aphids and leaf rush.
- Prepare beds for planting. Work in humus, soil sulfur and decomposed manure.
- · Feed spurias with low-nitrogen fertilizer.

- Feed Siberians after blooming with a balanced food. Dig and transplant after June.
- Feed Japanese irises with camellia food; add it to the water in which they are growing.

NATIVE PLANTS

John Noble, Costal Sage Gardening

- Most native plants can go three to four weeks between watering. Riparian natives need to be watered once or twice a week.
- Wash the dust off shrubs and trees with a quick shower once a month.
- · Harvest wildflower seeds.
- · Pull out or weedwack wildflowers after they dry.
- · Mulch around plants with shredded bark or gravel.
- Keep planting at a minimum until fall.

ORCHIDS

Christopher Croom, San Diego Orchid Society

- Reed-stemmed epidendrums will be in flower for a few more months
- · Protect plants from sun damage as temperatures start to rise.
- Finish repotting. Be sure to soak media first this late in the season.
- Water more as plants increase their growth rate. Give extra water to mounted plants because they do not retain moisture.
- · Bring some indoor plants outside for the summer.
- · Watch for insect infestations and spray to prevent disease.

PELARGONIUMS

Jim Zemcik, San Diego Geranium Society

- · Avoid unnecessary pruning or cutting.
- Remove dead or damaged leaves to prevent molds and fungus.
- Watch for geranium rust. Treat with non-sulfur-based rust inhibitor/eradicator such as Immunox. Sulfur-based rust products are ineffective on geranium rust.
- Keep the soil moist and the foliage dry. Many geraniums will drop their lower leaves if they get too dry.
- Apply a good commercial fertilizer at two-week intervals. Use at one-third to one-half recommended strength.
- · Deadhead as soon as blooms pass their peak.
- Guard against whitefly, budworm and aphids. Use a product that contains both an insecticide and fungicide. Follow mant facturer's recommendations and keep preventive control on a steady, continuous schedule.
- Keep pots out of full sun. Protect plants from severe sun damage.
- Rotate plants in containers to keep them well shaped and covered with blooms.

PLUMARIAS

Frank Zotter, Southern California Plumeria Society

- Move potted plants from protected winter areas to warm full sun.
- Start watering and fertilizing with a low nitrogen fertilizer like 3-12-12.
- · Take cuttings and prune. Prune only to shape the plant.

- Repot plants and "top up" larger plants; this is to replace the soil with a fresh and revitalized mix. Use one-half cactus mix, one-fourth #3 perlite and one-fourth Wormgold. Keep soil at same level as before.
- Expect first new blooms from last season's remaining inflorescence.

ROSES

Roger English, San Diego Rose Society

- Deadhead stems and canes when blooms are spent. For hybrid teas and grandifloras, deadhead low enough so that the resulting stems will be long enough for the vase you use. Floribunda stems are cut at the point where the new stem will grow and support the bloom(s).
- "Blossom rot" or *Botrytis* fungus shows up as red spots on white and yellow petals and brown spots on petals of other colors. The entire bloom can turn brown and "rot." Remove affected blooms. There is no effective fungicide that can be purchased in local nurseries.
- Stake and protect new growth from bud unions or the large canes at the base of the plant. These "basals" will replace the older canes you may want to prune away in December/ January.
- Water well as the heat increases. Roses need one inch of water twice a week this time of year. Potted roses need even more.
- Spray wash the bushes with water daily before 10 a.m. to control powdery mildew or spray with a powdery mildew fungicide according to the label instructions.
- Feed your roses as directed on the label. Using more than the recommended amount of synthetic chemical fertilizer in not beneficial and harms the environment.

VEGATABLES

Vincent Lazaneo, Urban Horticulture Advisor, UC Cooperative Extension

- Plant warm-season crops, requiring warm weather and soil for rapid growth: beans, corn, cucurbits (cucumbers, gourds, luffas, melons, squash), eggplant, peanuts, peppers, sunflowers, tomatoes and tender herbs (basil).
- · Plant pumpkins in early June for Halloween.
- Stop watering onions and garlic grown for bulbs when leaves begin to turn yellow. Dig bulbs when tops have fallen over and place in a shady, well ventilated area to cure.
- Fertilize warm-season crops to promote growth.
- Apply nitrogen fertilizer. For every 10 feet of row, apply one-third to one-half cup of ammonium sulfate or one-fourth cup of ammonium nitrate alongside the row a few inches from the plants then irrigate thoroughly. Apply when corn is 6 inches tall and 24 inches tall; when cucurbits begin to produce runners; when eggplant, peppers and tomatoes begin to bloom (and again one month later); and beans, a month after planting or when runners start to climb.
- Check plants for pests. Dust or spray tomatoes lightly with sulfur when plants are one-foot tall to control russet mites and powdery mildew. Repeat at 2-week intervals if needed. Wrap paper collars around stems of tomato transplants when planted to protect from cut worms.
- Visit http://virc.ucdavis.edu for more information about growing vegetable crops.

Slow It, Spread It, Sink It: A Conversation with 'Rainman' Brad Lancaster



aking the most of limited rainfall is the passion of Brad Lancaster, the Tucson, Arizona, expert on rainwater harvesting. In his two books, Web site (www.HarvestingRainwater.com) and "Drops in a Bucket" blog, Lancaster

has educated and enabled gardeners in dry climates to reduce runoff and collect rain.

On May 10 at 7 p.m., Lancaster will address a special meeting of the San Diego Horticultural Society at the Surfside Race Place at the Del Mar Fairgrounds. His talk will illuminate eight universal principles of water harvesting along with simple strategies that turn water scarcity into abundance, even in areas like ours with only wet winters.

Tickets are \$25 (\$15 for SDHS members). For more information, visit www.sdhortsoc.org.

In advance of his talk here, Lancaster shares with *California Garden* why every drop of rainwater is important, how homeowners can stretch limited rainfall, what we can learn from other drylands and why we have to "walk the talk."

Q: What was your rainwater moment – when you realized the current loss from runoff and potential gain from rainwater collection?

A: There have been many, but one of the most striking was when I realized stormwater ran along the street curbs like an ephemeral creek when it rained – that the street was an ephemeral creek. We then cut the street curb in front of our house to direct street runoff to sunken, mulched, street-side water-harvesting basins in and beside which we planted native, food-producing shade trees. The thriving trees are now irrigated only passively, with rainfall and street runoff harvested in the soil. The trees are the living pumps pulling the water from the soil. Turns out that in Tucson, our 11 inches of annual rainfall generate over a million gallons of runoff per mile from the average residential street. That is enough water to sustain over 400 native shade trees per mile, or 1 tree every 25 feet on both sides of the street. It is the same story in San Diego.

Q: A drop in the bucket sums up some folks' attitude toward rainwater harvesting – that it doesn't amount to much, compared to the tremendous need for water. What is your reply?

A: The drops of rain don't amount to much only when you waste them, and drain them away – a practice that ensures a greater need for water made more scarce. But if you harvest the rain, the drops fill the bucket, and many more, without waste – a practice that ensures a reduced need for water, because it has been managed to be more abundant. In fact, in most dryland communities of the U.S., the amount of rain that falls on the municipality in a typical year is greater than the amount of water consumed annually by that city's entire citizenry.

continued

Before and after of Lancaster's right of way





Q: What is the role of rainwater collection in the sustainable landscape?

A: Rainwater should be the primary water source for the landscape. It is the highest quality source of irrigation water we have and it is delivered to us free of charge. In dry times, this rainwater can be supplemented with on-site greywater and air conditioning condensate irrigation. The goal is to end the unsustainable practice of using municipal drinking water as our primary irrigation source.

Q: How is the problem of water shortages addressed and solved in other countries? What can we learn from these efforts?

A: In the major cities of Australia, you cannot build a new home unless it has a rainwater collection system with a minimum tank size of 1,200 gallons. By employing a RainBanktype system, as long as there is water in the tank, the tank water is directed to the outdoor faucets, washing machine and toilet. When the tank is empty, city water goes through the pipes. When it rains again, an automatic switch reverts to drawing on rainwater. No elaborate filtration is needed as no rainwater goes to the kitchen sink. A digital water gauge in the living room keeps everyone in the household abreast of the inflows and outflows. This reconnects people with their water source, and has resulted in a 40 percent reduction of municipal water use per household.

We need to value and manage what we have on site in our natural watershed boundaries so we can live within these natural limits. The Australian example is moving in the right direction.

Q: San Diego differs from Tucson in that it typically gets no summer rain. What challenges does that pose to successful rainwater collection?

A: Your rainwater tanks need to be bigger than ours because you need to store more water when you do get it, so it will last longer into the dry times. Within the landscape, water-harvesting earthworks or rain gardens are also needed so you capture and hold onto more rain in the soil for a longer period of time, in effect, shortening your dry season. And as is

the case everywhere, you will have the most success if you use native plants — indigenous vegetation that survives without any human intervention. Plant that native vegetation within or beside water-harvesting earthworks and it will *thrive*.

Q: What other obstacles do homeowners/gardeners here face in setting up rainwater collection systems? HOAs? Cost? Other regulations?

A: Water harvesting does not need to cost any more than the price of a shovel. Just change the topography of your landscape so water-collecting basins predominate over water-draining hills. The soil is our largest and least expensive tank. The vegetation is the living pump accessing that soil water.

As to human-created obstacles, well, we created them and we can dismantle them. Combining factual information with beautiful working examples of what you are advocating for is an effective approach to accomplishing this. The demonstration sites page of my website, www.HarvestingRainwater.com, links to such examples throughout the world.

Prior to 2001, it was illegal to harvest greywater in Arizona. But that all changed after thousands of people did it anyway, potential water savings were proven, and research found that systems built with common-sense guidelines posed no significant health risk. Now greywater harvesting is legal throughout the state of Arizona, and the installation of such systems can qualify for a \$1,000 state income-tax credit. Plus, in a growing number of cities, the installation of greywater-harvesting stubouts is required in all new home construction.

Additionally, current Arizona law prohibits HOAs from banning the installation and use of passive and active solar collectors, and pending legislation would expand this to assure all homeowners' rights to implement and benefit from active and passive rainwater harvesting systems. People everywhere can work with their state legislatures to protect all forms of renewable and regenerative strategies.

A hand-shaped cistern collects rainwater in Seattle.



Q: What role do incentives from government or industry play in spurring homeowners to act? How can government or industries be encouraged to act?

A: Incentives are great. Often they are that last push people need. Government and industries can be encouraged to act by seeing successful programs offered by other governments and industries. A number of these programs are linked to on the financial incentives page of my website, www. HarvestingRainwater.com.

It is interesting to note that although tank companies are finding tank sales in general to be flat, water tank sales are booming. In times of drought, conventional landscapers suffer, but the phone rings off the hook for water-harvesting landscapers.

Q: What are three simple steps homeowners/gardeners can do to reduce runoff?

A: Slow it, spread it, sink it. Slow the water flow. Spread the water flow. And sink that flow into the soil.

Q: Describe a successful home-based rainwater collection system and its costs.

A: The simplest system begins with a passive system, by planting the rain with water-harvesting earthworks or rain gardens. Gravity moves the water. This costs only the price of a shovel if you do the work yourself.

If you want to expand, then direct your household greywater and air conditioning condensate to these same earthworks. In dry times, your rain gardens then become greywater gardens. Greywater systems can cost from \$100 to over \$1,000, depending on their complexity. I prefer simple, passive, gravity-fed systems that avoid the costs and problems of active greywater systems' tanks and pumps.

If you want to go further still, you can install rainwaterharvesting tanks that use either gravity or pumps to pressurize the water. I prefer free gravity. Overflow from these tanks is directed to the earthworks. The more water you passively harvest in your less-expensive earthworks, the longer the water will last in your more-expensive tanks. Tanks can cost from \$1 to \$3 per gallon depending on the style, size, and who installs the tank.

This landscape is supported by rainwater and greywater harvesting.





Q: What are some typical mistakes made in efforts to collect rainwater? How can they be avoided?

A: People often make their water-harvesting earthworks too small, and they quickly overflow or are washed away. Rain barrels are similarly too small. But these are not so much problems, as they are first steps in trying, in learning. To address these situations, just expand your earthworks and direct the overflow to where it can be used as a resource – such as to another water-harvesting earthwork. When you are ready to grow your rain barrel, get a bigger tank for your larger roof areas, and move that rain barrel to harvest water from a smaller roof – like the shed roof.

Q: In climates like San Diego's, does greywater recycling have more potential than rainwater collection?

A: In dryland climates like San Diego, greywater recycling and rainwater collection should *both* be promoted and utilized, along with air-conditioning condensate harvesting. You cannot afford to waste any of your water.

Q:As a leader in this movement, do you feel this idea is on the verge of becoming mainstream or that it still has a long road ahead to gain public acceptance? What is making – or will make – the difference?

A: It is on the verge of becoming mainstream in some communities more than others. What makes the difference is a conscious, educated, active citizenry. You've got to demand progress from your policy makers, planners, builders, teachers, gardeners, parks departments, roadway projects, etc. And you have to walk your talk. You have to live and practice the example of the change you want to see. That literally shows others what is possible and gives them the invitation to do likewise – or better yet, to go even further.



Cheers for Volunteers

With some oversight, self-sowers are a gardener's most generous friends

By Pat Welsh

Tonce asked my gardener why he never weeds. "Because in your garden, Senora," he replied, "you can't tell the difference between a weed and a flower!"

He had noticed that in our mild Southern California climate, many garden plants are self-sowers, plants that drop fertile seeds which germinate to become "volunteers," little gifts of nature springing up in places where we may or may not want them.

For example, many years ago in March or April, I brought home from the nursery a 4-inch-size potted plant. Its bright green, feathery foliage was dotted with neat little daisies with white petals and yellow centers, like a miniature marguerite. "Paludosum daisy (Chrysanthemum paludosum)" said the tag. Having heard it was a good choice for edging beds, I popped the little plant into the ground on the edge of a flowerbed where it quickly expanded to about a foot high and wide, bloomed its head off for six weeks and promptly died. "What a dud!" I thought.

This remained my opinion until the following fall, when all over the garden hundreds of little paludosum daisies popped out of the ground. In January they began to bloom and continued flowering through winter into spring. All I had to do was weed them out of areas where I didn't want them, thin them out where they grew to thickly, and move a few to other places.

Thus I was introduced to joys of the self-sowers, those generous plants that sprout from seeds they or the birds sow in your garden year after year. Chrysanthenum paludosum (or Leucanthenum paludosum, as it is now called) is a short-lived, cool-season annual and such an avid self-sower that I have never needed to purchase another.

Self-sowers can be native or exotic. They can be annual, biennial, or herbaceous perennial. They also may be woody plants, such as trees, shrubs, and climbers.

In mild-winter zones, we plant the cool-season annual and perennial flowers in fall so that we can enjoy their flowers all winter into spring, and warm-season annuals and perennials in late spring to enjoy them in summer and fall. But when working with self-sowers the gardener doesn't need to worry about timing. Each seed will sprout at the right time of year for that particular species in a specific garden depending on where it is.

Factors impacting germination include soil temperature, day-length, light, the amount of rainfall or irrigation, and climate zone. Because all these factors vary, seeds that sprout easily in my garden might not be the same ones that sprout in yours. *Cerinthe major*, for example, won't germinate in my coastal garden; but a few miles inland, it germinates and comes back year after year.

Some that Sow

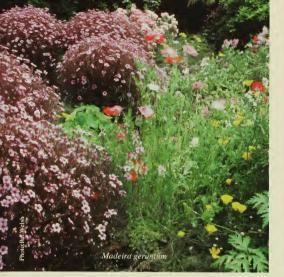
Throughout the Southwest, many wildflowers such as Mexican hat (Ratibida) will come back year after year once established. Mexican hat has two methods of self propagation since once planted it is perennial but it also comes up from seeds. I know a patch in a hot dry roadside location outside a garden wall where it was planted more than 15 years ago and it still comes up every year.

African scurf-pea (*Psoralea pinnata*) is a rare, short-lived shrub or small tree with feathery foliage and a leaning trunk, blanketed in late spring with small, fragrant, azure-blue to violet, pea-shaped blooms with white wings. Riparian in its native habitat, it's become a pest in moist parts of Australia.

In Southern California it survives occasional drought in gardens, but not in the wild. Provide good drainage and prune hard after bloom. For tree shape, prune to the most upright leader. When plants eventually die, they leave ample progeny and straight branches useful for garden stakes. For knock-out color contrast, plant with azaleas and camellias; they bloom at the same time.

Madeira geranium (*Geranium naderense*), a biennial or sometimes triennial, is the largest botanical geranium and seldom found in nurseries. This astounding plant has large

continued



deeply cut leaves and produces an enormous central inflorescence, three-feet across, composed of hundreds of deep pink, magenta-centered blossoms. Flowering lasts March through April, then the plant dies leaving many seeds that germinate in October. You'll have plenty to grow and share.

Never cut off leaves; their stems bend down to support the plant and store starches that feed the huge inflorescence. If you need to move plants, do so before winter solstice or they won't bloom. Protect from frost and give each plant a big handful of slow-release 14-14-14 fertilizer prior to a late winter or early-spring rain.

Weeds are weeds

Despite their easy-care virtues, garden plants that sow themselves share the ability to survive with many weeds, so it's wise to grow them in conjunction with a few rules. One wise rule says "Any plant growing where it is not wanted is a weed."

This is particularly true with trees. Torrey pine, Victorian box, Washingtonia palms, Monterey cypress, and floss silk tree (*Chorisia speciosa*) are just a few of the trees whose seeds self-sow in my mild coastal climate zone. In interior climate zones, other trees will germinate, such as deciduous fruit trees. Occasionally, a chance seedling may become a famous variety, such as the Gordon apple, but most are useless.

Some self-sown ornamental trees are garden treasures. Seedlings of Japanese maples are worth potting-up as gifts for friends since they often turn out to be far hardier specimens than fancy varieties bought in nurseries. But if gardeners fail to weed out all unwanted trees and shrubs like Pride of Madiera, and climbers like honeysuckle, their gardens will soon become overshaded jungles.

Some plants are so generous with their seeds that weeding them out where they're not wanted may be a problem. Among our loveliest perennials, Santa Barbara daisy (Erigeron karvinskianus), butterfly verbena (Verbena bonariensis), and common gaura (Gaura lindheimeri) share the weedy habit of spreading throughout the garden.

Others such as annual borage and the biennials, foxglove (Digitalis) and Madeira geranium (Geranium maderense) are

easy to pull out or share with friends. Columbine (Aquilegia) usually isn't perennial in mild zones, but if you leave the ground undisturbed until late winter or early spring you may find a little circle of baby plants right around where the parent grew. Dig them up and plant them where you want them.

Escaped exotics

Other plants sow themselves so avidly and are so tenacious once established that you should think twice about planting them. The spectacular orange Peruvian lily (Alstroemeria aurea) and fortnight lily (Dietes iridioides) are like this, spreading both from roots and seeds.

Beware the fashionable grasses, some of which plant themselves into wild lands. Pampas grass (Cortaderia selloana) and common fountain grass (Pennisetum setaceum) are well-known pests that have become impossible to eradicate. Now other exotic grasses including eulalia (Miscanthus), fountain grass (Calamagrostis), sea oats (Chasmanthium), and the lovely Natal ruby grass (Rhynchelytrum) are escaping from gardens and spreading into the wild.

Some exotic wildflowers, such as crown daisy (Chrysanthemum coranarium), too, have been criticized for invading the wild, but crown daisy is mainly a roadside plant and cannot survive amidst chaparral.

Some self-seeders, such as nasturtium (*Tropaeolum*), are easy to pull out when they sprout where you don't want them. The problem with nasturtiums is that compact types revert to climbers. You may plant elegant varieties one year and end up with rank climbers ever after whose large leaves hide the jolly flowers. I have this type, but since the leaves look rather like lily pads and I have reached that happy age when I can garden for my own pleasure and not for what other people think, I don't mind as much as I used to.

My advice is enjoy the self-seeders with gratefulness for their bounty but with an equal measure of caution. If you stay away from the trouble-makers, the others will make your gardening life much easier.

-Pat Welsh is an award-winning Del Mar author and lecturer. Her new book is Pat Welsh's Southern California Organic Gardening Guide (Chronicle Books, \$32.50). Visit her Web site, www.patwelsh.com, for a schedule of book signings and talks, as well as articles on a variety of gardening topics.



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San Diego Geranium Society

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Geranium

Galleria

May 15 & 16, 2010 Saturday & Sunday Balboa Park's Casa Del Prado Room 101 and Patio 9 a.m.—4 p.m.

www.sdgeranium.org



Sale selection will include Regals, Ivy, Scented, Fancy Leaf, Zonals, Heirloom & Newer varieties.

Members will display collections as living art .



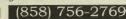
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San Diego Floral Association

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Gardener's Bazaar and Complimentary Refreshments

May 22[№] 10:00 AM 4:00 PM Tickets \$15 in advance or \$20 on day of event

Purchase tickets at

Walter Andersen Nursery, Poway or San Diego Kniffing Nursery, El Cajon Green Garden Nursery, Pacific Beach Weidners Gardens, Encinitas Mission Hills Nursery, Mission Hills DJ's Home, Garden and Gifts, Kensington

> San Diego Floral Association Room 105, El Prado, San Diego 92101 619-232-5762

> > www.sdfloral.org

SDFA Calendar A listing of the best gardening-related activities in the county for May and June 2010

May Events

MAY 1

■ TWO DAYS

SAGE AND SONGBIRDS FESTIVAL

When: 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Where: Viejas Outlet Center, 5005 Willow Rd.,

More Information: 619-445-8352; www.chirp.org

SOUTHWEST HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY MEETING

Meeting and garden tour with Shari Matteson. When: 10:00 a.m.

Where: Buena Creek Gardens,

418 Buena Creek Road, San Marcos

More Information: 858-566-0503, alsregion7.org/ daylily_club_pages/southwest_hemerocallis_ society.htm

■ TWO DAYS

TEMECULA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB

FLOWER SHOW

"Seasons and Celebrations."

When: 12:00 Noon - 4:00 p.m.

Where: Temecula Recreation Center, 30875 Rancho Vista Rd., Temecula

More Information: www.temeculavalleygardenclub. org/CommunityProjects.html

■ TWO DAYS

VISTA GARDEN CLUB FLOWER SHOW AND PLANT

When: Sat. 2:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.;

Sun. 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Where: Terrace Park Recreation Center,

1200 Vale Terrace, Vista

More Information: www.vistagardenclub.org

MAY 2

SAN DIEGO BONSAI CLUB, INC. MEETING

Come to enjoy the Wild Animal Park Picnic.

Where: San Diego Wild Animal Park More Information: www.sandiegobonsaiclub.com

PALOMAR DISTRICT'S FLORAL DESIGN FORUM

Enjoy "Impressions of Mexico," a colorful and exciting program from Diana Calvillo de Chapa, award winning sculptor and designer from

Monterrey, Mexico.

When: 12:30 p.m.

Where: Carlsbad Woman's Club, 3320 Monroe St., Carlsbad

MAY 4

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY MEETING

When: 6:30 p.m. Novice Meeting, Room 104; 7:30

p.m. General Meeting, Room 101

Where: Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego More Information: www.sdorchids.com

MAY 5

PALOMAR ORCHID SOCIETY MEETING

Karen Muir will discuss the International Orchid

Show at Tokyo Dome.

When: Culture Class 6:30 p.m.;

General Meeting 7:00 p.m.

Where: Carlsbad Woman's Club, 3320 Monroe St.,

More Information: www.palomarorchid.org

SAN DIEGO HERB CLUB MEETING

When: 7:00 p.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. San Diego

More Information: www.thesandiegolierbclub.com

SOUTHWESTERN JUDGES COUNCIL MEETING

When: 10:30 a.m.

Where: Community Room, North County Fair, Escondido

More Information: 760-727-7614

MAY 7

CARLSBAD GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Installation of officers and potluck luncheon. When: 12:30 a.m.

Where: Carlsbad City Library, 1775 Dove Lane,

Carlsbad

More Information: www.carlsbadgardenclub.com

MAY 8

■ TWO DAYS

SAN DIEGO EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY

Plant sale and show.

When: Saturday Noon - 4:00 p.m.;

Sunday 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Where: Room 101 Casa del Prado, Balboa Park,

More Information: www.epiphyllium.com

MISSION HILLS GARDEN CLUB GARDEN WALK

When: 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Tickets: \$25 in advance, \$30 day of the event

(Mission Hills Nursery only)

Where: Mission Hills Nursery, Walter Andersen's

Nursery, Armstrong Garden Centers, and Urban

Seed in Old Town More Information: www.missionhillsgardenclub.org

SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY MEETING

R. Kopfstein and N. Groves will present a discussion about foundations.

When: 10:00 a.m. Where: Room 104, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park,

San Diego

More Information: www.bsi.org/webpages/san_

MAY 9

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PLUMERIA SOCIETY MEETING

When: 1:00 p.m.

Where: War Memorial Building, Balboa Park,

More Information: www.socalplumeriasociety.com

MAY 10

SAN DIEGO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETING "Rainwater Harvesting: Turning drains into

sponges and water scarcity into abundance" by Brad

Lancaster. Special presentation is \$25 (\$15 for SDHS members).

When: 6:30 p.m. Where: Surfside Race Place, Del Mar Fairgrounds,

More Information: www.sdhortsoc.org

MAY 11

BROMELIAD STUDY GROUP OF BALBOA PARK

MEETING

When: 7:00 p.m.

Where: Room 104, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More Information: 619-479-5500, www3.adnc. com/~lynnd/brominfo.html

DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB MEETING

When: 12:00 Noon

Where: St. Stephen Catholic Church,

31020 Cole Grade Road, Valley Center More Information: www.dosvallesgardenclub.org

SAN DIEGO GERANIUM SOCIETY MEETING

When: 7:00 p.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More Information: 858-472-0540, www.sdgeranium.org

TEMECULA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB MEETING

New and innovative plants from "Proven Winners"

will be presented. When: 9:30 a.m.

Where: Temecula Community Recreation Center,

30875 Rancho Vista Rd., Temecula

More Information: www.temeculavalleygardenclub.org

MAY 12

BONITA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB

Bonita in Bloom garden tour and plant sale.

When: 10:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Where: Bonita Library - Sunnyside Branch,

4375 Bonita Road, Bonita

Tickets: \$15 in advance, \$20 day of the tour.

Box lunches by reservation

More Information: Vera Matthias, 619-479-0429

POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Debra Lee Baldwin will discuss the use of succulents in residential landscaping.

When: 10:00 a m

Where: Portuguese Hall, 2818 Avenida de Portugal, San Diego

More Information: www.plgc.org

POWAY VALLEY GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Members appreciation day at San Diego Botanic Garden.

When: 9:30 a.m.

Where: Lake Poway Pavilion,

14611 Lake Poway Rd., Poway

More Information: www.powayvalleygardenclub.org

RAMONA GARDEN CLUB MEETING

California Garden Clubs' George Speer will present "Creative Floral Arranging."

When: 12:00 Noon Where: Ramona Women's Club, 524 Main Street,

More Information: www.ramonagardenclub.com

SAN DIEGO EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY MEETING

When: 7:30 p.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park More Information: www.epiphyllum.com

MAY 13

CUYAMACA COLLEGE

29th annual scholarship and awards banquet. When: 6:00 p.m.

Where: Crowne Plaza San Diego, 270 Hotel Circle North, San Diego

More Information: www.cuyamaca.edu/ohweb/ctescholarshipsInfo.asp

MAY 15

■ TWO DAYS

SAN DIEGO GERANIUM SOCIETY SHOW AND

SALE When: Saturday Noon - 4:00 p.m.;

Sunday 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Where: Casa del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park,

More Information: www.sdgeranium.org

MIRACOSTA HORTICULTURE CLUB OF

OCEANSIDE

John Rader, president and CEO of EuroAmerican Propagators and Proven Winners, will discuss new plants being introduced to the nursery trade this year.

When: 12:45 p.m.

Where: MiraCosta College, Aztlan Room, 2nd floor, Student Union Bldg. (3400)

More Information: www.gardencentral.org/ californiaec/miracosta

MAY 17

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY MEETING

Monthly meeting, potluck and little rose show. When: 7:30 p.m. Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park,

San Diego More Information: www.sdrosesociety.org

MAY 18

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY,

SAN DIEGO CHAPTER MEETING When: 7:00 p.m.

Where: Room 101 or 104 Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More Information: www.cnpssd.org

LA JOLLA GARDEN CLUB MEETING

When: 1:30 p.m. Where: La Jolla Lutheran Church, 7117 La Jolla Blvd., La Jolla

More Information: Jody Peterson, 858-729-0711

RANCHO SAN DIEGO GARDEN CLUB MEETING

When: 10:00 a.m.

Where: 1077 Vista Madera, El Cajon More Information: Connie Beck, 619-749-4059

MAY 19

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

When: 7:00 p.m. social, 7:30 p.m. business meeting Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park.

San Diego

More Information: 760-942-1919

BERNARDO GARDENERS MEETING

Garden expert Aenne K. Carver will address spring gardening.

When: 1:00 p.m.

Where: R. B. Swim & Tennis Club, 16955 Bernardo Oaks Dr., Rancho Bernardo

More Information: www.bernardogardeners.org

CHULA VISTA GARDEN CLUB MEETING

When: 11:45 a.m.

Where: Norman Park Senior Center,

270 F St., Chula Vista More Information: Marilyn Saleny, 619-421-6072

SAN DIEGO FERN SOCIETY MEETING

When: 7:30 p.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park More Information: www.sdfern.com

MAY 22

BROMELIAD STUDY GROUP OF BALBOA PARK

Judged show and sale. When: Saturday Noon - 4:00 p.m., Sunday 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More Information: 619-479-5500, www3.adnc.com/~lvnnd/brontinfo.html

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY. SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

Rapid assessment vegetation survey. When: 10:00 a.m.

Where: Vieias Mountain, San Diego More Information: 559-443-9233, vegetation@cnpssd.org, www.cnpssd.org

FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB

6th annual garden tour. When: Tickets and maps available from 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. Where: Fallbrook Historical Society,

260 Rockycrest Rd., Fallbrook More Information: www.fallbrookgardenclub.org

PALOMAR CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY MEETING

When: 12:00 Noon Where: Joslyn Senior Center, 724 N. Broadway, Escondido

More Information: 760-741-7553

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

Historic garden tour. Tickets are \$15 in advance, \$20 day of the tour When: 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Where: 6 historic gardens in Kensington More Information: 619-232-5762

SAN DIEGUITO GARDEN CLUB

50th anniversary tea in the garden. When: 11:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. Where: 1105 Santa Madera Ct., Solana Beach More Information: sdgc.klmmicro.com

MAY 24

CARLSBAD AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY MEETING When: 10:30 a.m.

Where: Vista Library, 700 Eucalyptus Ave., Vista More Information: 760-295-0484

MAY 25

FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Rain water harvesting and recycling grey water by Bill Toone.

When: 1:00 p.m. Where: Fallbrook Community Center,

341 Heald Lane, Fallbrook More Information: www.fallbrookgardenclub.org

SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB MEETING

When: 9:30 a.m.

Where: St. Dunstan's, 6556 Park Ridge Rd., San Carlos

More Information: 619-448-3613

MAY 26

CALIFORNIA RARE FRUIT GROWERS, S. D.

CHAPTER MEETING Program is about varieties and culture of blueberries

and caneberries When 7:00 p.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More Information: www.crfgsandiego.org

IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL CHAPTER 119

Japanese flower arrangements will be demonstrated by the Saga Coryu School.

When: 10:00 a.m

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More Information: Chris Bugarin, 619-869-4622; ikebanasandiego.org

SAN DIEGUITO GARDEN CLUB MEETING

When: 9:30 a.m. Social; 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 Noon

Where: Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas More Information: Rita Koczela, President, 760-436-3036; http://sdec.klnumicro.com

MISSION HILLS GARDEN CLUB MEETING

When: 6:00 p.m.

Where: United Church of Christ, 4070 Jackdaw St., San Diego More Information: www.missionhillsgardenclub.org

MAY 27

CORONADO FLORAL ASSOCIATION MEETING

When: 9:00 a.m

Where: Winn Room, Coronado Public Library, 640 Orange Ave., Coronado

More Information: www.coronadofloralassoc.org

CROWN GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Installation luncheon. When: 9:00 a.m. social, 9:30 a.m. meeting

Where: The Winn Room, Coronado Library, 6400 Orange Ave, Coronado

More Information: www.crowngardenclub.org

VILLAGE GARDEN CLUB OF LA JOLLA MEETING Linda Chisari will discuss edible gardens at this members only meeting.

When: 10:00 a.m. Where: Torrey Pines Christian Church, 8320 La Jolla Scenic Dr. North, La Jolla

More Information: 858-454-4117, www. villagegardencluboflajolla.com

June Events

JUNE 1

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY MEETING When: 6:30 p.m. Novice Meeting, Room 104; 7:30

p.m. General Meeting, Room 101 Where: Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego More Information: www.sdorchids.com

HINE 2

PALOMAR ORCHID SOCIETY MEETING

When: Culture Class 6:30 p.m.; General Meeting 7:00 p.m.

Where: Carlsbad Woman's Club, 3320 Monroe St., Carlsbad

More Information: www.palomarorchid.org

SAN DIEGO HERB CLUB MEETING

When: 7:00 p.m

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More Information: www.thesandiegoherbclub.com

JUNE 4

CARLSBAD GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Annual garden tour with optional lunch at a local restaurant.

When: 9:30 a.m.

Where: Carlsbad City Library, 1775 Dove Lane,

More Information: www.carlsbadgardenclub.org

JUNE 5

TWO DAYS

SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY SHOW

When: Saturday Noon - 4:00 p.m., Sunday 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Where: Room 101 Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Dieso

More Information: sdcss.net

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY 83rd annual rose show. When: Noon - 6:00 p.m. Where Barona Valley Ranch Resort, 1932 Wildeat Camyon Road, Lakeside More Information: www.sdrosesociety.org

VISTA GARDEN CLUB

Kritine Kotula of the Invasive Plant Society will lecture.
When: 12:00 Noon

When: 12:00 Noon
Where: Gloria McClellan Senior Center,
1400 Vale Terrace Dr., Vista
More Information: www.vistagardenclub.org

JUNE 8

BROMELIAD STUDY GROUP OF BALBOA PARK

When: 7:00 p.m. Where: Room 104, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More Information: 619-479-5500, www3.adnc.com/~lvnnd/brominfo.html

DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB MEETING When: 12:00 Noon

when: 12:00 Noon Where: St. Stephen Catholic Church, 31020 Cole Grade Road, Valley Center More Information: www.dosvallesgardenclub.org

SAN DIEGO GERANIUM SOCIETY MEETING

Come to our ice cream social to hear Brenda Archer discuss "What is a Geranium?"

When: 7:00 p.m. Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park,

San Diego
More Information: 858-472-0540,
www.sdgeranium.org

TEMECULA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB MEETING

"It's A Wrap" - installation of new officers 2010 - 2011. When: 9:30 a.m. Where: Temecula Community Rec. Center,

30875 Rancho Vista Rd., Temecula More Information: www.temeculavalleygardenclub.org

JUNE 9

BONITA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB MEETING

When: 9:30 a.m. Hospitality; 10:00 a.m. Meeting Where: Bonita Library Community Room, 4375 Bonita Road, Bonita More Information: Darlene Montgomery, 619-267-1585, dmontg@live.com

POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Annual lunchcon and installation of officers. When: 10:00 a.m.

Where: Portuguese Hall, 2818 Avenida de Portugal. San Diego

More Information: www.plgc.org

POWAY VALLEY GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Members only luncheon and 2010-2011 installation of officers.

When: 9:30 a.m.

Where: Lake Poway Pavilion, 14611 Lake Poway Rd.,Poway

More Information: www.powayvalleygardenclub.org

RAMONA GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Picnic in the Park, annual meeting and installation of 2010-2011 officers.

More Information: 760-788-9876,

www.ramonagardenclub.com

SAN DIEGO EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY MEETING

When: 7,30 p.m.
Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park
More Information: www.epiphyllum.com

JUNE 12

■ TWO DAYS

SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY ANNUAL SHOW AND SALE

SHOW AND SALE When: Saturday Noon - 4:00 p.m., Sunday 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego More Information: www.bsi.org/webpages/san_diego.lutnl

SOUTHWEST HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY

39th annual daylily show.
When: 1:00 pm. -4:00 p.m.
Where: San Diego Botanical Garden,
Ecke Building, Encinitas
More Information: 858-566-0503, absregion7.org/
daylily_club_pages/southwest_hemerocallis_
society.lim

JUNE 13

SAN DIEGO BONSAI CLUB, INC. MEETING

Roy Nagatoshi will address the group. When: 10:30 a.m., classes begin at 9:00 a.m. Where: Room 103 Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego More Information: www.sandiegobonsaiclub.com

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PLUMERIA SOCIETY MEETING

When: 1:00 p.m.
Where: War Memorial Building, Balboa Park,
San Diego
More Information: www.socalplumeriasociety.com

JUNE 15

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY,

SAN DIEGO CHAPTER MEETING

When: 7:00 p.m. Where: Room 101 or 104 Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More Information: www.cupssd.org

LA JOLLA GARDEN CLUB MEETING

LA JOLLA GARDEN CLUB MEETING
When: E30 p.m.
Where: La Jolla Lutheran Church,
7117 La Jolla Blvd., La Jolla
More Information: Jody Peterson, 858-729-0711

RANCHO SAN DIEGO GARDEN CLUB MEETING

When: 10:00 a.m. Where: 1077 Vista !

Where: 1077 Vista Madera, El Cajon More Information: Connie Beck, 619-749-4059

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION MEETING

Bill Toonc of the Ecolife Foundation discusses water conservation.

When: 6:00 p.m. dinner (\$15); 7:00 program Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. San Diego

San Diego More Information: 619-272-5762 for reservations

JUNE 16

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY MEETING

When: 7:00 p.m. social, 7:30 business meeting and speaker
Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park,

San Diego More Information: 760-942-1919

JUNE 17

BERNARDO GARDENERS MEETING

Installation luncheon. When: 11:00 a.m. Where: TBA

More Information: www.bernardogardeners.org

CHULA VISTA GARDEN CLUB MEETING

When: 11:45 A.M. Where: Norman Park Senior Center, 270 F St., Chula Vista

More Information: Marilyn Saleny, 619-421-6072

SAN DIEGO FERN SOCIETY MEETING

When: 7:30 p.m. Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park,

San Diego More Information: www.sdfern.com

JUNE 19

MIRACOSTA HORTICULTURE CLUB OF OCEANSIDE MEETING

When: 12:45 p.m. Where: MiraCosta College, Aztlan Room, 2nd floor, Student Union Bldg. (3400)

More Information: www.gardencentral.org/ californiagc/miracosta

SAN DIEGO COUNTY MASTER GARDENERS PLANT SALE

When: 10:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m. Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego.

More Information: www.mastergardenerssandiego.org

JUNE 21

PALOMAR DISTRICT MEETING

When: 10:00 a.m.
Where: Room 1010, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park.
San Diego
More Information: www.palomardistrict.tripod.com

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY MEETING

When: 7:30 p.m. Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego More Information: www.sdrosesociety.org

JUNE 22

SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB MEETING

When: 9:30 a.m. Where: St. Dunstan's, 6556 Park Ridge Rd., San Carlos More Information: 619-448-3613

JUNE 23

CALIFORNIA RARE FRUIT GROWERS, S. D. CHAPTER MEETING Lychee and longan, propagation by air-layerin

Lychee and longan, propagation by air-layering. When 7:00 p.m. Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park,

More Information: www.crfgsandiego.org

IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL CHAPTER 119 MEETING

Installation luncheon. When: 10:00 a.m.

Where: TBA More Information: Chris Bugarin, 619-869-4622, ikebanasandiego.org

SAN DIEGUITO GARDEN CLUB MEETING

When: 9:30 a.m. Social; 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 Noon Meeting

Where: San Diego Botanic Garden, Encinitas More Information: Rita Koczela, President, 760-436-3036; http://sdgc.klmmicro.com

MISSION HILLS GARDEN CLUB MEETING

When: 6:00 p.m.

Where: United Church of Christ, 4070 Jackdaw St.,

More Information: www.missionhillsgardenclub.org

JUNE 24

CROWN GARDEN CLUB MEETING

When: 9:00 a.m. social, 9:30 a.m. meeting Where: The Winn Room, Coronado Library, 6400 Orange Ave, Coronado More Information: www.crowngardenclub.org

JUNE 26

PALOMAR CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY MEETING

When: 12:00 Noon Where: Joslyn Senior Center, 724 N. Broadway,

More Information: 760-741-7553

JUNE 28

CARLSBAD AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY MEETING When: 10:30 a.m.

Where: Vista Library, 700 Eucalyptus Ave. More Information: 760-295-0484

PALOMAR DISTRICT ANNUAL ORGANIZATION MEETING

When: 10:00 a.m. Business Meeting, 11:30 a.m. Brown bag lunch

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park,

More Information: www.geocities.com/ pdgardenclubs

JUNE 29

FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB MEETING

When: 1:00 p.m.

Where: Fallbrook Community Center, 341 Heald Lane, Fallbrook

More Information: www.fallbrookgardenclub.org



Gardening Classes

WALTER ANDERSEN NURSERY, PT. LOMA GARDENING CLASS

Learn a variety of gardening tricks every Saturday morning by attending a free class at Walter Andersen Nursery's Pt. Loma Nursery. Please eontact the store for a schedule of events. When: 9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m., every Saturday Where: Walter Andersen's Pt. Loma, 3642 Enterprise St., San Diego CA More Information: www.walterandersen.com

WALTER ANDERSEN NURSERY, POWAY GARDENING CLASS

Come join others at Walter Andersen's Poway store for a free, weekly seasonal garden lecture. Please contact the store for a schedule of events. When: 9:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m., every Saturday Where: Walter Andersen's Poway, 12755 Danielson Court, Poway ČA More Information: www.walterandersen.com

WATER CONSERVATION GARDEN CLASSES

The Water Conservation Garden provides a number of entertaining, Information-packed courses covering the most topical gardening topics and presented by skilled and knowledgeable experts. Please contact the Water Conservation Garden for program details and any applicable fees. When: Contact for program-specific times Where: 12122 Cuyamaca College Drive West, El Caion CA

More Information: www.thegarden.org, 619-660-0614, x10

Walks, Tours & **Garden Events**

BONITA IN BLOOM GARDEN TOUR,

May 12th, 10:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m. Advance Tickets \$ 15, Day of the Tour \$ 20 Box lunches from Panera Bread by reservation only. Plant sale and Opportunity Drawing. We will be visiting 5 gardens and a newly planted front yard that represents turf replacement with water saving plants designed by Linda Whitney. A very popular native plant garden designed by Greg Rubin is in full bloom. Other gardens on the tour include rock and water features and unique and affordable landscapes.

SAN DIEGO BOTANIC GARDEN TOUR

Come and meet up at the Visitor's Center for a weekly tour of the San Diego Botanic Garden formerly known as The Quail Botanical Gardens. No reservations required. Free with admission. When: 10:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m., every Saturday Where: Quail Botanical Gardens, 230 Quail Gardens Drive, Encinitas CA More Information: www.sdbgarden.org

SAN DIEGO BOTANIC GARDEN: CHILDREN'S EVENTS

The Hamilton Children's Garden offers a number of events specially designed to entertain and educate children and their caregivers. Please contact San Diego Botanic Garden for a complete listing of their scheduled events.

When: Ongoing-contact for program-specific

Where: San Diego Botanic Garden, 230 Quail Gardens Drive, Encinitas CA More Information: www.sdbgarden.org

Desert Garden, Balboa Park

WATER CONSERVATION GARDEN TOUR

Enjoy a docent-led tour of the Water Conservation Garden at Cuyamaca College.

When: Every Saturday at 10:30 a.m. and every Sunday at 1:30 p.m.

Where: Water Conservation Garden, 12122 Cuyamaca College Drive West, El Cajon CA More Information: www.thegarden.org

CNPS NATIVE PLANT WALK

Join landscape architect and member of the CNPS San Diego Chapter Kay Stewart for a two-hour, easy walk into Tecolote Canyon and back. Along the way you'll study and learn about the plants. This guided walk is free, but may be canceled due to inclement weather or poor trail conditions.

When: 9 a.m. - 11 a.m., first Sunday of the month Where: Tecolote Canyon Nature Center, 5180 Tecolote Road, San Diego, CA More Information: www.sandiego.gov/park-andrecreation/parks/teclte.shtml, (858) 581-9959

SAN DIEGO CHINESE HISTORICAL MUSEUM AND

Come visit the San Diego Chinese Historical Museum's exquisite Asian garden. When: 10:30 a.m. - 4 p.m., Tuesday through Saturday; 12 p.m. - 4 p.m., Sunday Where: San Diego Chinese Historical Museum and Garden, 404 3rd Ave., San Diego, CA More Information: www.sdchm.org/garden

Balboa Park Events

SAN DIEGO ZOO

Visit the world famous San Diego Zoo for Plant Days and Orchid Odyssey.

When: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m., third Friday of each month Where: San Diego Zoo, 2920 Zoo Drive, Balboa Park, San Diego, CA

More Information: www.sandiegozoo.com

SAN DIEGO JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GARDEN

Enhance your well-being with a visit to this Japanese-style garden, There is a \$4 fee for adults, \$2.50 fee for Seniors (55+), children and military

When: 10 a.m. - 4 p.m., Tuesday through Sunday Where: San Diego Japanese Friendship Garden, 2215 Pan American Road, Balboa Park, San Diego, CA

More Information: www.niwa.org

BALBOA PARK OFFSHOOT TOURS

Learn about Balboa Park's plants as volunteer horticulturists lead visitors on free, one-hour themed walks. (Inclement weather and low-turnout cancels

When: 10 a.m., every Saturday Where: Balboa Park Visitor Center, 1549 El Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego, CA More Information: www.balboapark.org

BALBOA PARK INTERPRETIVE WALKS Join volunteer-guides on this free, history-oriented walk through Balboa Park

When: 1 p.m., every Tucsday Where: Balboa Park Visitor Center, 1549 El Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego, CA More Information: www.balboapark.org

SAN DIEGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM CANYONEER WALKS

Join trained volunteer guides on a local canyon walks. There is a \$2 fee

When: Times vary; check website for specific event details

Where: Locations vary; check website for specific event details.

More Information: www.sdnhm.org/canyoneers

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SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

Garden Center and Library - Founded in 1907

1650 El Prado #105, San Diego, CA 92101-1684 619-232-5762 Located in Casa del Prado, Room 105, Balboa Park Under the sponsorship of the Park & Recreation Department, City of San Diego, California

Mission Statement. To promote the Lnowledge and appreciation of POLICERORS and florestims in the Sen Diego region.

OBJECTIVES

- 1. To educate and encourage regional gardeners through lectures, classes, publications, scholarships and library resources.
- To promote the use of regionally appropriate plants and gardening techniques, including natives and Mediterranean climate adapted plants.
- 3. To encourage, educate, and support floral design activities for personal and public display.
- To advise and encourage leaders and the community in conservation and beautification of public and private spaces.
 To network and support plant-interested groups and societies

GENERAL MEETINGS 2010

February 17 April 21

June 16

October 20

Casa del Prado, Room 101 Balboa Park, San Diego

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CHIRP FOR GARDEN WILDLIFE, INC. Exec. Director: Maureen Austin President: Lisa Lomax P. O. Box 532 Alpine, CA 91903-0532 619-445-8352

CORONADO FLORAL ASSOCIATION President: Leslie Crawford P. O. Box 180188 Coronado, CA 92178-0188 619-435-8079 www.coronadofforalassoc.org

FRIENDS OF BALBOA PARK 2125 Park Boulevard San Diego, CA 92101 619-232-2282 www.friendsofbalboapark.org

FRIENDS OF THE HORTENSE MILLER GARDEN P. O. Box 742 Laguna Beach. CA 92652-0742 949-499-5518 www.hortensemillergarden.org

FRIENDS OF THE MARSTON HOUSE c/o SOHO 2476 San Diego Ave. San Diego, CA 92110 619-297-9327 www.marstonhouse.org Friends@marstonhouse.org

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GARDEN BALBOA PARK Contact: Luanne Kanzawa 2125 Park Blvd.

San Diego, CA 92101-4792 619-232-2721 www.niwa.org

PALOMAR DISTRICT CALIFORNIA GARDEN CLUBS, INC. Director: Jane McKee

1276 Palomares Ct. Fallbrook, CA 92078-1620 760-728-6373

palomardirector@aol.com http://palomardistrict.tripod.com RANCHO SANTA MARGARITA LIBRARY 30902 La Promesa Rancho Santa Margarita, CA 92688-2821 949-459-6094

Quail Botantical Gardens Foundation, Inc. SAN DIEGO BOTANIC GARDEN President/CEO: Julian Duval P. O. Box 230005 Encinitas, CA 92023-0005 760-436-3036 www.SDBGarden.org

SAN DIEGO BOTANICAL GARDEN FOUNDATION President: Ed Hamilton 2125 Park Blvd. San Diego, CA 92101-4792 619-234-8901 www.sdbef.org

SAN DIEGO ZOO Horticulture Department P. O. Box 120551 San Diego, CA 92112-0551 619-231-1515 Ext. 4298 www.sandiegozoo.org

SEAWORLD OF CALIFORNIA 500 Sea World Dr. San Diego, CA 92109-7904 619-222-6363 www.seaworld.com/sandiego

SERRA MESA BRANCH LIBRARY 9005 Aero Drive San Diego, CA 92123-2312 858-573-1396

SOUTHWESTERN JUDGES COUNCIL Chair: Sandi Lord P. O. Box 876 Pauma Vailey, CA 92061-0876

WATER CONSERVATION GARDEN Executive Director: Marty Eberhardt 12122 Cuyamaca College Dr. West El Cajon, CA 92019-4317 619-660-0614 info@thegarden.org www.thegarden.org

760-727-7614

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATES:

CLASSIC GARDENS P.O. Box 2711 La Jolla, CA 92038-2711 858-459-0316

FLOWERS OF POINT LOMA 2170 Chatsworth Blvd. San Diego, CA 92107-2423 619-223-5475

GRANGETTO'S FARM AND GARDEN SUPPLY P. O. Box 463095 Escondido, CA 92046-3095 760-745-4671 www.grangettos.com

SAN DIEGO COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY Contact: Darren Simon 4677 Overland Ave San Diego, CA 92123-1233 858-522-6600 www.sdcwa.org

SMALL SPACE CREATIONS 6333 College Grove Way San Diego, CA 92115-7217 619-981-3273 http://smallspacecreations.com/

JIM STELLUTI CONSULTING LANDSCAPE ARTIST 1928 Madison Ave San Diego, CA 92116-2722 619-298-7641

GARDEN CLUBS:

BERNARDO GARDENERS President: Liliane Dickinson P. O. Box 27179 San Diego, CA 92198-1179 858-672-2454 www.bernardogardeners.org

BONITA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB President: Leslie Schroeder 2476 Eagle Valley Dr. Chula Vista, CA 91914-4019 619-987-9257

CARLSBAD GARDEN CLUB President: Ellen McGrath-Thorpe Publicity: Mary Hassing P. O. Box 626 Carlsbad, CA 92008 760-494-7774

CHULA VISTA GARDEN CLUB President: Marilyn Saleny P. O. Box 57 Chula Vista, CA 91912-1016 619-421-6072

CROWN GARDEN CLUB President: Shannon Player P.O. Box 180476 Coronado, CA 92178-0476 619-435-1746

www.crowngardenclub.org

DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB President: Carol Curcio P. O. Box 123 Valley Center, CA 92082

760-751-2226 www.dosvallesgardenclub.org Co-Presidents: Connie Forest & Janice Phoenix P. O. Box 1702 Fallbrook, CA 92088-1702 760-451-0792 www.fallbrookgardenclub.org

FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB

LA JOLLA GARDEN CLUB President: Jody Peterson P. O. Box 2713 La Jolla, CA 92038 858-729-0711 Jodypete3522@gmail.com

MIRACOSTA HORT, CLUB OF OCEANSIDE President: Louise Ortega 158 Carey Rd. Oceanside, CA 92054 760-598-6571 www.gardencentral.org/californiagc/ miracosta

MISSION HILLS GARDEN CLUB President: Scott Borden Mission Hills Garden Club 3145 Brant St. San Diego, CA 92103-5502 619-923-3624 www.missionhillsgardenclub.org

POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB President: Julie Hasl P. O. Box 6382 San Diego, CA 92166 619-564-7036 www.plgc.org

POWAY VALLEY GARDEN CLUB President: Emily Troxell P. O. Box 27 Poway, CA 92074-0027 858-672-0459 http://powayvalleygardenclub.org/

RAMONA GARDEN CLUB President: Georgie Suitor P. O. Box 1412 Ramona, CA 92065 760-788-9876, Publicity & Programs www.ramonagardenclub.com

RANCHO SAN DIEGO GARDEN CLUB Contact: Connie Beck 1077 Vista Madera El Cajon, CA 92019 619-749-4059

RANCHO SANTA FE GARDEN CLUB President: Hal Sexton P. O. Box 483 Rancho Santa Fe, CA 92067-0483 858-756-1554 www.rsfgardenclub.org

SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB President: Genny Deutsch 6796 Summit Ridge Way San Diego, CA 92120 619-583-8008

SAN DIEGO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY President: Susi Torre-Bueno P. O. Box 231869 Encinitas, CA 92023-1869 760-295-7089 www.sdhortsoc.org

SAN DIEGUITO GARDEN CLUB President: Geri Thiroway 1105 Santa Madera Ct. Solana Beach, CA 92075 858-755-3284 sdgc.klmmicro.com

TEMECULA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB Co-Presidents: Sally Kirby and Starr Rausch P. O. Box 1526 Temecula, CA 92593-1526 951-677-4895 www.temeculavalleygardenclub.org

VILLAGE GARDEN CLUB OF LA JOLLA President: Nan Kaufman 4638 Alhambra St San Diego, CA 92107-4021 619-225-8349 www.villagegardencluboflajolla.com

VISTA GARDEN CLUB President: Lynn Paine P. O. Box 44 Vista, CA 92085-0044 760-630-0383 www.vistagardenclub.org

IKEBANA SCHOOLS:

ICHIYO SCHOOL OF IKEBANA, SAN DIEGO CHAPTER President: Deborah Warriner 633 Alameda Blvd. Coronado, CA 92110 619-435-9712

IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL CHAPTER 119 President: Chris A. Bugarin P. O. Box 211163 Chula Vista, CA 91921-1163 619-869-4622 chrisb1968@cox.net ikebanasandiego.org

IKENOBO CHAPTER OF SAN DIEGO President: Mrs. Charles Oehler 2822 Walker Dr. San Diego, CA 92123-3056 858-278-5689 www.sandiegovuvu.com

OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA LA JOLLA CHAPTER P. O. Box 195 Solana Beach, CA 92075 858-672-7850

SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA SAN DIEGO BRANCH Director: Hiroko Szechinski 10830 Montego Dr. San Diego, CA 92124-1421 858-571-6137

SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA Master Instructor: Sumiko Lahey 2829 Flax Dr. San Diego, CA 92154-2160 619-429-6198

PLANT SOCIETIES:

AFRICAN VIOLET

CARLSBAD AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY President: Patty Regan 2000 S. Melrose Dr., #119 Vista, CA 92081 760-295-0484

BEGONIA

MARGARET LEE BRANCH AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY President: Michael Ludwig 6040 Upland St San Diego, CA 92114-1933 619-262-7535

BONSAI

HON NON BO ASSOCIATION President: Brenda Storey 9976 Dauntless St San Diego, CA 92126-5514 858-689-0957

SAN DIEGO BONSAI CLUB, INC. President: Steve Valentine P. O. Box 40037 San Diego, CA 92164-0037 619-699-8776 www.sandiegobonsaiclub.com

BROMELIAD

BROMELIAD STUDY GROUP OF BALBOA PARK President: Chuck Largin 9137 Dillion Dr. La Mesa, CA 91941

SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY President: Nancy Groves P. O. Box 83996 San Diego, CA 92138-3996 858-453-6486 http://bsi.org/webpages/san_diego.

CACTUS & SUCCULENT

PALOMAR CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY President: Vicki Broughton P. O. Box 840 Escondido, CA 92033 760-741-7553 vmbrought@cox.net

SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY President: Chris Miller P. O. Box 33181 San Diego, CA 92163-3181 619-258-9810 sdcss.net

CAMELLIA

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY President: Dean Turney 467 Fulvia Street Encinitas, CA 92024 760-942-1919

DAHLIA

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY President: David J. Tooley 11375 Nawa Way San Diego, CA 92129-1116 858-672-2593

DAYLILY (HEMEROCALLIS)

SOUTHWEST HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY Contact: Gary Colby 11375 Alberni Court San Diego, CA 92126 858-566-0503 Alisregion7.org/daylib.../southwest_ bernerocallis society.htm

EPIPHYLLUM

SAN DIEGO EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY President: Sandra Chapin P. O. Box 126127 San Diego, CA 92112-6127 858-485-5414 www.epiphyllum.com

FERN

SAN DIEGO FERN SOCIETY President: Kathie Russell 1418 Park Row La Jolla, CA 92037-3710 619-464-2609 www.sdfern.com

FRUIT

CALIFORNIA RARE FRUIT GROWERS, S. D. CHAPTER Chair: David Yetz P. O. Box 152943 San Diego, CA 92195 619-659-8788 www.crfsandiego.org

GERANIUM

SAN DIEGO GERANIUM SOCIETY President: Melissa Worton 3722 Tanner Lane San Diego, CA 92111 858-560-0510 www.sdgeranium.org

HERB

THE SAN DIEGO HERB CLUB Co-Presidents: Judy Dunning & Gindy Christ 200 Highline Trail El Cajon, CA 92021-4082 619-579-0222 www.fleesandiegotherbclub.com

NATIVE PLANTS

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY SAN DIEGO CHAPTER Dave Flietner P. O. Box 121390 San Diego, CA 92112-1390 858-268-3789 www.enpssd.org

ORCHID

PALOMAR ORCHID SOCIETY President: Dr. Gilbert J. Ho 1415 Sapphire Dr. Carlsbad. CA 92011 760-476-9038 www.palomarorchid.org

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY President: David Brown 4029 Georgia Street San Diego, CA 92103 619-294-5925 www.sdorchids.com

PLUMERIA

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PLUMERIA SOCIETY President: Roland Dubuc P. O. Box 20553, El Cajon, CA 92021-0940 760-731-6188 www.socalphumeriasociety.com

Send changes to Affiliates Editor, California Garden, 1650 El Prado #105, San Diego, CA 92101-1684. Call 619-232-5762 Email: membership@sdfloral.org

July/August 2010 issue: May 10, 2010 Each affiliate group is entitled to a business-card sized ad at half price. We can accept your designed ad (TIFF, JPEG or PDF files preferred).

In Season

Here are some items that you may find being sold from the stalls at your local Farmers' Market in May and June. (For more information on San Diego County Farmers' Markets, visit www.sdfarmbureau.org.)

May: Avocados, basil, beets, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, celery, chard, cherimoyas, corn, cucumbers, eggplant, grapefruit, grapes, green beans, guavas, herbs, kale, kiwi, lemons, lettuce, limes, melons, onions, peaches, peas, plums, potatoes, radishes, scallions, spinach, summer squash, strawberries, tangelos, tomatoes, white turnips, Valencia oranges and various cut flowers.

June: Avocados, basil, beets, blackberries, boysenberries, broccoli, cauliflower, celery, cherimoyas, corn, cucumbers, eggplant, grapes, grapefruit, green beans, guavas, herbs, lemons, limes, melons, onions, peaches, plums, potatoes, radishes, raspberries, scallions, summer squash, strawberries, tangelos, tomatoes, Valencia oranges and various cut flowers.

ROSE

EAST COUNTY ROSE SOCIETY President: Maggi Jensen 3429 Quimby St., San Diego, CA 92106 619-224-6346 www.eastcountyrosesociety.com

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY President: Robert Martin, Jr. 2609 Canyon Crest Dr. Escondido, CA 92027 760-317-5894 www.sdrosesociety.org

WATER GARDEN

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WATER GARDEN SOCIETY PresidentEd Simpson 1302 Avocado Rd., Oceanside, CA 92054-5702 760-436-3704 www.scwatergarden.org



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Free Garden Classes at both locations on Saturday mornings www.walterandersen.com



Contact Us!

Do you have an event, class or meeting that you'd like to let California Garden readers know about? If so, please email safforal@gmail.com or Denise Thompson at EarthD@san.rr.com with your group's name, the meeting date and time, meeting place, any applicable fees, event program and contact Information. You may also submit the above Information via regular mail, sent to Calendar Editor, San Diego Floral Association, 1650 El Prado Room 105, San Diego CA 92101. Space is limited, so please get in touch today to ensure inclusion! The deadline for the upcoming July/August 2010 issue is May 5, 2010; the deadline for the Sept./Oct. 2010 issue is July 5, 2010.

From The Archives of California Garden

Everyone who has volunteered with a garden tour committee knows how much effort goes into planning these one-day events. The work starts months in advance and the details seem endless. San Diego Floral Association members in the 1930s were built of stronger stuff: this story describes a week-long garden tour in 1932. One thing hasn't changed. Then, as now, garden tours depend on the homeowners who so generously open their gardens to visitors. -Nancy Carol Carter

September 1932 **Garden Tours for Olympic Visitors**

By Walter S. Merrill





The Floral Association has added to its laurels this Summer by offering a carefully planned program for entertaining visitors to the city. The idea originated with the thought that the Olympic Games in Los Angeles would attract to that city thousands of visitors, many of whom would visit San Diego after the games. Of these guests of the city, a goodly number would welcome the opportunity for seeing some of our finest private gardens; and to make this easy. the Floral Association arranged for a solid week (August 15th to 22nd) of garden tours. Owners of our best gardens gladly opened their grounds to these visitors, free transportation was provided, and headquarters were opened at the U.S. Grant

Hotel where strangers could make reservations, choosing those tours which seemed to them most attractive.

At ten o'clock each morning, automobiles carried visitors to Balboa Park, the outstanding features of which were pointed out. After seeing the park, the visitors were taken to a few noteworthy gardens in the vicinity. For the afternoons, five different tours were arranged to Mission Hills, Point Loma, Pacific Beach, Chula Vista and Coronado. In each of these sections three or four lovely gardens, large and small, were carefully examined. Guides pointed out the rarer plants and explained the methods used in growing them; they also discussed San Diego's great horticultural advantages, and especially the enormous variety of trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants which may be grown here successfully. Points of interest along the routes were indicated, and much information, other than horticultural, was given to our guests.

The visitors were enthusiastic over the beauties of the city and its gardens and over the hospitality of its citizens. None, I am sure, left without expressing the desire to return for a more extended visit. I do not know how many guests were taken on the tours. Many neglected to register and several made more than one tour. However, although there were not, probably, visitors from all the states, I do know that the country as a Whole - from Maine to Washington and from Louisiana to Minnesota - was well represented.

What was done this summer for the Olympic visitors could and should be done for a week every Spring, Summer and Fall. It costs little of time, labor or money, and serves better

than anything else that I know to show gardenminded visitors what the possibilities of San Diego are. Santa Barbara has been offering such Garden Tours for years, and there is no reason why San Diego, under the leadership of the Floral Association, should not display her charms with as much pride.



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our yards are our canvas.
Nature is our teacher
and inspiration.
We use our creativity
and instinct
to achieve
landscape art.





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